L P Fisher

The Yolo Democrat.

L. P. FISHER ADVERTISING AGENCY 21 Merchants' Ex. San Francisco, Cal.

VOL. XIV. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880. NO. 1.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, Cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$3 00
If paid in advance	2 50
One copy, six months	1 50
In advance	1 25
One copy, three months	75

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the columns of this paper.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.,) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

A. P. SPENCE, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND.
Office at J. B. Elston's Drug Store. Residence, Cor. Railroad and Cross Streets.
oc3dw

J. CRAIG, J. S. REAMEY.
CRAIG & REAMEY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. au26dw

DR. E. D. CURTIS,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE—Over the Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal. au16w

A. N. DICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office, Woodland.
my29w

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Excelsior Block,
WOODLAND, CAL. apl-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS.
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—205 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
au5w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. de1dw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. se1dw

CREED HAYMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. no18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
OFFICE Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.
Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. ap1dw

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO
All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. ap1dw

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,
MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
je26w

MR. CHARLES LUNN,
The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.
Orders may be left at Exchange Hotel or at this office. au15dw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

L. G. JORAN,
THE ARTIST.
Has leased the premises under Central Hall, Woodland, and may be found at his Studio most of the time. Portraits of all sizes and at reasonable prices, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Calls and correspondence solicited.
au22dw

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop: —Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
se9dw

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

E. G. HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 5th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

THOMAS. McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN,
PIONEER MILLINER
Of Woodland,
TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the Ladies of Woodland and Yolo County that she has just received a FULL STOCK of
The Latest Styles
of Millinery Goods, which may be seen at her store on MAIN STREET, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and she takes pleasure in thus extending an invitation to all to call and inspect the same.
oc26dw MRS. H. U. OGBURN.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS
—AND—
RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale his well known Blacksmith Shop,
Opposite the Tackney House,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
Together with all the Blacksmith Tools therein. Also,
The Residence of Six Rooms
On the same lot. The lot is 60 by 190 feet.
For particulars apply to
oc12dw PETER FITZGERALD.

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce generally.
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
oc1w

W. W. KELLER,
(Successor to J. K. Smith,)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND BEDDING,
Mirrors, Picture Frames and
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
All work in my line can be made to order. I keep first-class goods and have a larger stock than has ever been put up in this store.
I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ Give me a call. au12w

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD.
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
PATENTS.
PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
412 FIFTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. oc14dw

VITRIFIED
IRON-STONE SEWER PIPE,
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Tops.
CAPS, VASES, FLOWER POTS, FIRE Brick, Fire Clay, etc. Guinean's Patent Spring Filter, Bundock's Butter-Cooler.
STONEWARE
Of all Descriptions.
HOBBY & SMITH,
No. 317 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
sep16-w3m

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.
WHERRY & SAFFORD,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,
YOLO, CAL.
fe12w

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,
BY MRS. JOHN WEBBER,
Rooms Over St. Louis' Variety Store.
Dresses Cut, Fitted and Made in the
MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.
Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
jy2dw

H. KUHN & BRO.,
Opp. Porter's Store, Main Street, Woodland,
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,
Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes. Roofing, Plumbing and Gas-fitting. Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes, made to order. Agents for the **Medallion Range,** the best in the market. FRUIT CANS, all sizes. *Orders from the country promptly attended to.*
je8dw

GEORGE WHITE. W. F. MOCK.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
je21w WHITE & MOCK, Proprietors.

A NEW FEATURE

—IN THE—

Mercantile Business of Woodland!

Fall and Winter Stock.

$25,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS

Received Direct from the East,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT EASTERN PRICES.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS

Too Extensive to Enumerate!

We have used the best judgment in selecting the

Latest and Most Desirable Goods,

—AND—

Our Prices are Bottom Figures.

We also received a Full Assortment

—OF—

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

COR. FIRST AND MAIN STREETS,

WOODLAND.
oc14w

NOW FOR CENTRALIZATION.

If it shall turn out that Garfield is elected, and the Republican party still more strongly intrenched in power, as the Radical telegraph and press now claim, then we may look for a centralization of all power in the General Government, as it is evidently the tendency and intention of that party to take all power from the States and centre it in the Administration at Washington. On Wednesday, the day after the election, the Sacramento *Record-Union*, whose editor is opposed to the principles of self government by the people, contained the following article on "Education," which we copy, not to approve it, but to show what the Republican press advocates, and what the party approves and intends to enforce:

"EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

"It is a corollary of the national principle that the central Government should possess the power to compass all ends subservient to the primal duty of its own preservation and perpetuation. Among these ends modern civilization places the control of the popular educational machinery. The right of the Federal Government to claim supervision over national education is self-evident, and the case of the South shows how important it is that this right should be exercised. The political condition of the South is partially due both to the manner in which education is neglected, and to the manner in which it is prosecuted. The proportion of illiteracy in the Southern States is very large. Out of 4,617,734 children of school age in these States, no more than 1,377,239 attend school. The number of persons of school age not in schools in fifteen Southern States is 3,240,495. There are also in those States 3,531,069 persons over ten years of age who cannot read or write. It is evident that these illiterate persons must in the nature of things grow up into facile instruments of demagogism and bigotry, and that they must become clogs on the progress of their section. Where there are schools in the Southern States, however, it by no means follows that the education given is beneficial. During the present campaign several Southern school text-books have been examined, with the result of showing that they have been prepared for the express purpose of conveying strictly sectional ideas of the relations between the North and South, and especially of misrepresenting the causes and events of the rebellion so persistently that Southern children brought up under such teachings could hardly fail to regard the Northern people as malignant tyrants and oppressors, to be hated and resisted forever. Now, the perpetuation of such educational methods in the schools of the South constitutes not only an act of folly but a menace to the national Government. It is in effect the perversion of the educational machinery to the service of the 'lost cause.' It is teaching the rising generation to keep alive the baleful fires of sectional hate in their hearts, and predjudicing them beyond the possibility of cure at an age when impressions are most powerful. Thus the illiteracy and the education of the South are almost equally mischievous, and both show the need of a national supervision of State schools. It is useless to make laws for the preservation of free institutions and for the perpetuation of the republic if half the States are allowed to train the rising generation to regard the Union as an enforced and repugnant league, to view secession as a birthright, and to loathe the North as a sordid and brutal oppressor."

Important.

An Eastern dispatch received by the *Examiner* three days after the election, indicates that the Democratic National Committee have strong grounds to suspect the honesty of the vote in the State of New York, and intend to take steps forthwith to test it in such manner as may be available to them. There seems to be most excellent reasons to doubt the fairness of the count in New York city, there being a discrepancy between the figures of the Republicans and Democrats of some 15,000 votes. This appears to be a revival of the old tricks, so successfully practiced in that city, to count out candidates. Then the vote cast in Kings county exceeds the total male population, as shown by the recent census. An address has been issued by the Democratic National Committee to the local organizations, urging them to aid in all efforts to ferret out fraud and procure evidence of it. There is something crooked in the returns from New York State evidently.

THE *Record-Union* swells itself up with holy indignation at the idea that Democrats dare to suspect fraud in the election in New York. The same paper was fast enough to chuckle over the outright stealing of the Electoral votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina four years ago. We have no fears, however, if there has been any crookedness in New York, but it will be straightened out without much trouble. The locality is slightly different.

MAYOR Kalloch of San Francisco stands charged with contempt of Court by the affidavits of L. S. Whitcomb, Geo. W. Smith and T. T. Williams, reporters for the *Call*, *Chronicle* and *Examiner*, on account of utterances in his sermon on Sunday evening, Oct. 3d. Ex-Registrar Kaplan has been indicted by the Grand Jury for unnecessary expenditures while in office.

UPON being congratulated upon his election, Garfield's first remark was that it proved that we are a nation. That is to say, we are no more a Republic. The Federal Union we understand to be a Confederation, with the sovereignty in the will of the people, Mr. Garfield to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE full vote in the First Congressional District, (San Francisco), stood: Rosecrans, (D.), 21,095; Davis, (R.), 19,438; majority for Rosecrans, 1,657. The Third District—tabulated elsewhere—has elected Berry, Democrat; the Fourth is still close and doubtful; the Second has elected Page, Republican.

SATURDAY'S *Examiner* gave returns of 45 Democratic Assemblymen elected in the State to 32 Republicans, which will insure a Democratic majority in the next Legislature, and consequently a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Booth.

COLUSA county gave Tilden 702 majority, and now gives Hancock 719.

SENSIBLE FOR ONCE.

Occasionally a ray of light does penetrate the cranium of the *Record-Union* editor regarding the true principles of republican government. As an instance, that paper published an article the other day on "The Need of Electoral Reform," which is certainly greatly needed in this country. Doubtless this time the Republicans have elected their President by the popular vote (if he shall prove to be elected,) but it is the first time they have ever done so. Tilden would without doubt have had the office four years ago under that system; the will of the majority would govern. Under the present method it does not. Iowa may give her 75,000 or 80,000 for the Republican candidate, and Georgia and Texas may cast their 70,000 or 100,000 majority for the Democratic nominee; but as the *Record-Union* says, neither avails the party or the people more than the smallest possible majority cast for Electors, so long as they are elected. If we have a government of and for the people, the voice of the people should be heard and the majority should rule. We append and commend the article referred to:

"Every Presidential election brings into prominence the clumsy and unsatisfactory nature of the machinery by which we choose our chief magistrate. The absoleteness and unreliability of the electoral college has been fully and frequently demonstrated that it would seem mere useless reiteration to recur to the subject, did not our politicians show themselves deaf to the popular demand for reform in the premises. The whole matter of casting the popular vote for President and Vice President needs to be rearranged, and on such a basis that majorities may tell as they should, and not, as now, be absolutely wasted. Here for example comes Iowa, with a plurality of some 80,000 for Garfield, and it does him no more good in the end than a majority of 1,000 would. Here then are 79,000 people practically disfranchised, for that is what it amounts to, and the same remark of course applies to every State where the majorities are large. The truth is that the present system is irrational, stupid, in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of republican government, and, in fact, operates as though it had been expressly contrived to interfere with and thwart the free expression of the people's will. The only philosophical scheme for such a purpose is one which gives weight to all the affirmative votes. Such a scheme would render impossible such a complication as arose four years ago, and would make the election of President the genuine result of public opinion."

ANOTHER HALT CALLED.

It will be remembered that four years ago the election was conceded to Tilden for several days, and until Zack. Chandler, John Sherman, Garfield, *et als.*, got up the conspiracy by which the will of the people was nullified and Hayes finally installed in the office to which Tilden had been fairly and honestly elected by the people. So now, it has been telegraphed to this coast by the Associated Press that Garfield was elected; and this has been generally believed. But now comes the Democratic National Committee and calls a halt—discrepancies and irregularities are discovered, and an investigation is to be had. This is nothing but right, if there is crookedness, and no amount of frothing and chafing on the part of our Republican friends can or ought to prevent it. We do not expect the result will be changed, for Democrats will not resort to such measures as the Republicans did to *force* their candidate upon the people. If they do attempt any such low down tricks, or any unfair or unwarranted measures, they will utterly fail, for the masses of the party will not sustain them. We do not believe they have any such desire, however, but simply to ascertain the truth of the matter; and in this much they should, and we believe will, be sustained by every good citizen.

HOW IS THIS?

Woodland Republicans have told us, both before and since the election, that the Democrats had trumped up false charges against Garfield, which, as we have replied, is not true. The fact is, we do not know of an argument that has been used by the Democrats against Garfield in the whole campaign that was not furnished them by the Republicans. Our friends, the Republicans referred to, will not deny that the San Francisco *Call* is a Republican paper of the straightest sect, and it corroborates our statements in the matter exactly in its issue of Thursday last, when it says: "A third theory, which seems pretty well established, is, that personal assaults upon a candidate will not greatly affect the canvass while his party sticks to him. Garfield was assailed more vehemently than any candidate since Henry Clay. The material for most of these assaults *was furnished by the press of his own party before he became a candidate. It was revived, but not manufactured, by the Democrats, and yet it did not hurt Garfield in the least.* This proves, too, that the character of the man makes no difference to Republicans; if he belongs to their party they vote for him anyhow. And so Garfield is probably elected.

The Irish Agitation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Telegrams from Dublin say: Active preparations are going on among the Land Leaguers for the defense of the agitators. The Irish *Times* says it is stated to be the intention of the traversers to organize their defense so as to make it an inexhaustive affair, and force the Land Commission to extend over a long period. They will examine Gladstone in reference to his Midlothian speeches and his more recent utterances; Bright upon his Manchester speech, and Chief Secretary Forster both upon his writings and his observations in the House of Commons. It is also their purpose to subpena several landlords in Ireland, as well as their agents. The line of defense will be as follows: They will in the first place endeavor to show cause why information should not be taken against traversers. Upon this point an interesting legal question is expected to arise. Having pleaded not guilty, and the case having gone to trial, they will examine witnesses with the purpose, as stated, of justifying the speeches upon which it is sought to condemn them. They intend to produce tenant farmers, from different parts of the country, especially districts in which land meetings were held, with reference to the charge of conspiracy. They propose tendering in evidence the work done by the Land League in its character as a relief committee during the recent period of distress in Ireland. John Dillon, M. P., will be served with a subpœna summoning him to appear before the Queen's Bench.

Escape of a Prisoner.

Mention was made in last evening's *Bee* of the fact of Edward C. Muir having been held to answer to the grand jury of Yolo county on a charge of arson, in having recently attempted to set fire to the salmon cannery in the town of Washington. After he was so held he was brought over to the Sacramento City jail, to be kept there until such time as he could be taken to Woodland or furnish bail in the sum of $1,500. Yesterday he made an effort to procure bondsmen, and succeeded in securing sureties for nearly all the amount. Last night he was taken out of his cell into the main office of the city jail, as he requested to see an officer. At the time, which was 10 o'clock P.M., he had on no coat, hat or boots. Officer Lee conversed with Muir for a time, and then had his attention called away from him by another officer. While Lee's watchfulness was thus diverted Muir slipped out the back way, scaled the back wall surrounding the jail yard and made good his escape. He was seen by one of the railroad yard men to jump on a moving freight train, which was at that time pulling out on its way East, and the supposition was that he had gone in that direction. Dispatches were promptly sent to Roseville and Rocklin to intercept Muir and arrest him on his arrival there, and officers Jackson and Lee procured a team and started to go to the nearest station ahead of the train and head Muir off. They failed to find him, however, and he is still at large. The supposition now is that Muir did not remain on the train, but that he simply jumped across it on the cars. That he then went to his home in Washington, procured a coat, hat, and boots and at once started for parts unknown. Officers are on his track and he may be captured at any moment.—*Bee.*

Business.

Read the following article. It is the offspring of our most fertile genius—the scissors—and we claim never to have produced anything more able or truthful:

"The columns of a paper are the publisher's stock in trade, and the parties who ask to use them for their special benefit must expect to pay for the same. As every public spirited citizen of a place should have a pride in seeing his town and surroundings improve; every new house, every road, every manufacturing establishment erected, every new business opened, enhances the value of property in our midst. Every honest, reflecting mind knows this to be true, and you should not forget that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, enhances the value of property, besides being a desirable public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. It increases trade, it cautions against imposition, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out different advantages, and increases your profits. Now if you want such a paper you must support it by advertising your business in it, and assist in increasing its circulation by getting your neighbors to subscribe for it. If you want such a paper, you must not consider it an act of charity to support it, but as a means to increase your own wealth and that of the place in which you live. The local press is the power that moves the people, therefore support it by advertising in it liberally, subscribing for it, and paying for it."

Real Estate Transactions.

Following are the transactions in real estate filed in the Recorder's office during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 4, 1880:

DEEDS.

G. S. Brown and wife to R. C. May—Lot in Washington; $550.

H. L. Parker and wife to T. L. Baird—W ½ of S E ¼ of section 26, tp. 10 N, R 1 E; $5,800.

Margaret Roth to Wm. K. Flynn—N E ¼ section 35, tp. 11 N, R 1 W; $800.

Martha E. Saunders to H. C. Brandenberg—Lot 8 in block 17, town of Winters; $20.

James B. Owen and wife to H. C. Brandenberg—Lot 28, block 9, in the town of Winters; $100.

V. V. and C. L. Railroad to H. C. Brandenberg—Lots 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 17, in the town of Winters; $75.

Joseph Gibson and wife to H. W. Hodges—N E ¼ section 5, tp. 9 N, R 1 E, 163 acres; $3,400.

Louis Deitz to James Bailey—Part of the Deitz tract in the town of Woodland; $100.

A. Becker to Eusley Gray—Undivided ⅓ of lot 10, block 6, in the town of Blacks Station; $500.

S. V. Reclamation Co. to Hiram Hurlburt—E ½ of the N E ¼ of section 4, and the S W ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 3, tp. 11 N, R 1 E (grant).

A Novel Time Saver.

The wear and tear of stopping railroad trains at way stations constitutes an important item of expense, as well as much delay in time. On some of the Eastern roads a considerable saving is effected in taking in water while the train is in motion. This is done by the construction of a long, narrow reservoir between the rails of the track, from which the water is scooped into the tank. But it has remained for a German inventor to devise a method for taking on passengers with a train in full motion. His plan, as described, is to have a waiting carriage ready, whose motor is like a dummy, which has a wire cable wound round a drum. When the express train comes along a hook on the last car catches a ring in which the cable terminates, and the waiting car is carried forward, not with a sudden jerk, but at a rate gradually increasing to that of the train, the cable being unwound in the process. Then the motor is used to rewind the cable on the drum, until close connection is made between the waiting car and the train, when the passengers are transferred and the waiting car is cut loose, to be carried back to its station by its own motive power.

Installation.

DAVISVILLE, Nov. 5th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The installation of officers of Union Lodge No. 224, I. O. G. T., occurred Thursday evening, Nov. 4, when the following officers were duly installed by Lodge Deputy B. H. Hoag: W. C. T., T. E. Russell; W. R. H. S., Belle Tufts; W. L. H. S., Estelle Duke; W. V. T., Mary Russell; W. S., E. H. Gould; W. A. S., B. H. Hoag; W. F. S., J. D. Baylis; W. T., S. O. Barker; W. M., Wm. E. Tufts; W. D. M., Mrs. Ada Tufts; W. I. G., Jerry Kenniff; W. O. G., A. Whitebread; W. C., J. B. Tufts; P. W. C. T., W. H. Bradshaw. Twenty-three new members have joined the Lodge in the last two weeks and more are coming.

B. H. HOAG, L. D.

The proprietors of the Napa Pottery are meeting with well-deserved success. They report their hands full of business and orders way ahead.

The Yolo Democrat.
WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

True to Thyself.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

Wise was the father who, to end
Good counsel, thus addressed his son:
"If to thyself thou art but true
Thou wilt be true to every one!"

True to thyself! How brave and free
The heart that knows its pulses true;
How clear and bold the eye that scans
Without a blench those pulses through!

True to thyself! Without a thought
That will not bear the blaze of day;
No act that will not stand the light
A world may cast upon your way!

Promise thyself! for, next to heaven's
Self-promise is a sacred thing:
Promise—and keep—unto thyself
A true heart's holy offering.

True to thyself! Walk forth, brave soul!
One in ten thousand. One who can
Be thus far true can ne'er be false,
In word or deed, to any man!

An Idyl of the Night.

Mr. Carmichel sat at his open window with a cloud on his thoughtful brow and a shotgun in his hand. He looked out upon the landscape flooded with nocturnal beauty, but no peace came into his soul or shone out of his face. The silver orb of night was sinking in a bank of fleecy clouds down to the west'ard, with the deliberation and resolution of a tired tramp wrapping the drapery of the straw-stack about him. The pale light just kissed, with its uncertain beams, the roof of Carmichel's wood-shed, lingering on the warped shingles with a regretful tenderness, like a boy getting out of bed on a winter morning. The South Hill maples, filled with the intense shadows, outlined the more sharply by the waning moon, rustled in ghostly whispers as the winds of the night sighed through their leafy canopies. The street-car bells were still, and the clay bank mule, the joy and pride of Eighth street, was dreaming the happy hours away in the embedded strawness of his lonely stall. Long hours ago the lights had faded out of Donahue's grocery, and the members of the South Hill club had gone home. The silent stars looked down upon the slumbering city, as if their impassive, eternal patience might rebuke the gloom that clouded Mr. Carmichel's brow.

The eyes of the citizen were sternly bent upon the roof of his wood-shed. Following their direction the curious observer might have perceived in the failing light, a shadowy figure, stealthily measuring the shingles. At length it paused, and looking pensively at the full-orbed moon it split the silent night with a moaning wail that slid along like the chromatic scale on a $3 violin, only worse.

"Ma-ri-ah-h-h!"

And the echoing nocturne went sobbing down the deserted street, across the solitudes of Stony Lonesome, startling the mapled hills into a thousand echoes which went rippling up the avenue, past the parsonage, across the classic campus of the Baptist college, and finally awakening Artie McArthur's burro, which shrieked back its alarm and discontent in a terrific "hee haw!" that blighted all the blossoms on the wisteria and set half the telephone bells on West Hill to ringing.

"It's been that way all night," moaned Mr. Carmichel, turning his head and speaking to some unseen person within the room.

"Then why don't you shoot it and come to bed?" said a sleepy voice in reply, "and not stand there all night making a spectacle of yourself at the window and catching your death of cold."

The intelligent reader has already perceived, from the fact that the folly of "making a spectacle of himself," was placed before the imminent danger of a fatal cold, that the second speaker was no other than Mrs. Carmichel.

Her remark only served to deepen the gloom on Mr. Carmichel's brow. If he did not shoot the prowler of the night that had established its signal station on his wood-shed, he could not sleep. If he fired the gun, there was great danger that he might awaken a policeman, and feel the wrath of that conservator of public order, should he happen to awaken in an ill-humor. A night policeman, Mr. Carmichel was well aware, should be awakened tenderly and with great caution. A policeman rudely startled from slumber at one o'clock in the morning, by the detonation of an untimely gun, has been known to fall from the salt barrel which he had made his humble but vigilant couch, and scrape his shins along the harsh and much abrading hoops. And he meddles with a firebrand who tries to talk politics to a man who has just scraped his shins.

The incredulous reader may smile at the idea of a man sleeping on a salt barrel. Alas, the unbeliever then has never seen a night policeman on duty, with three burglars getting in their work on the same block. A salt barrel, well bestrid, is a comfortable couch, an ice-cold doorstep is a bed of down, and a seven-foot skid is the lap of luxury. But we digress.

And while we have digressed, the clamorous echoes have died away and once more H. R. H. Silence reigns. Mr. Carmichel was on the point of turning away from the window, when there was another revolution and long before the smoke of the battle had cleared away, as it were, silence was dispossessed and clamor reigned as first consul in her gentle, noiseless stead. Once more the prowling figure on the shed lifted up its voice and sent this down the echoing corridors of time, and so far as Mr. Carmichel could observe, about fifty years into the dark and silent boulevards of eternity:

"Comin' out? Comin'-ow-wow-wow-out?"

The distracted citizen shuddered and a frown of resolution settled on his face as he muttered:

"Now will I do it."

He half raised the weapon of death to his shoulder, when his arms fell nerveless on the window sill, his blood turned cold, his heart stopped beating, and all the milk in the cellar was soured by a wild, fierce yell, that was enough to frighten Meigs Schenck's wolf. Out from the gloom of Pilger's barn came the answering howl.

The sound that had terrified Mr. Carmichel and set the baby to crying was as the sound of a trumpet to the yellow cat on the wood-shed. Joy filled its heart at the response to its oft repeated challenge, and it welcomed the unseen champion with fiercely joyous felines.

(The choir will please sing two verses while the deacons take collection for that.)

Running rapidly to the comb of the roof where the two sides, had there been more than one, would have been united at the ridge pole, which was not there, the yellow cat looked up the street and then danced a rapid jig on the shingles and stuck its tail straight up in the air and pointed it about two points wind'ard, which signal reads:

"Lay to and send a boat alongside."

As soon as he had spanked the baby for being frightened, and had recovered from his own terror, Mr. Carmichel leaned far out of the window and peered eagerly into the fading moonlight. The yellow cat on the wood-shed gave two short howls and whetted its claws on a loose shingle, and unseen in the gloom below, another cruiser was heard grinding something on the curbstone, while it emitted two long howls and a short one.

"Allah-ka-wow-yrow!" howled the yellow cat on the wood-shed, "I am the five-clawed terror of the alley walk! I never sleep and my voice is the doom of death!"

"Gitchee Monitow!" yelled the cat on the ground, "I am the wire-woven king of the roof, and the disturber of dreams! Ma-riar! I am the walking morgue of the back fence, and I carry my dead cart with me!"

"Whoop!" shrieked the yellow cat on the wood-shed, "I'll tear down a ninety lumber pile if it lifts its back at me!"

"Hush!" roared the cat in the dark, "I can wade across the Mississippi river when I'm right mad!"

"Ho!" screamed the yellow cat on the wood-shed, "I am the one eyed Gatling gun of the hill tops and the fiery untamed demon of the night time!"

A bound as of rapid scrambling was heard, and a tall, slenderly built, but musuclar, gentlemanly-looking cat, with an expression of reassuring confidence in its quiet eyes, stood on the shed roof and made a triumphal arch of itself.

"And I," it said, calmly, "am the night blooming serious and the gentle soothing syrup of the prairies."

Without further preliminaries, the declaration of war was promulgated by both powers and the yellow cat crossed the Pruth in two places. For one brief moment the moonlight was disturbed by a mass of hair, spherical in shape and about the size of a bushel and a half measure. And it did seem to Mr. Carmichel that he had never in his life beheld a cat so quickly, neatly, completely, awfully carved up, knocked down and dragged out, sat upon and dissected after the inquest as was the "one-eyed gatling gun of the hill-tops," while the brindle cat, after reading the proclamation of peace and declaring a general amnesty of the same kind against the next cat that dare "holler" when he wants to talk, got down from the shed with hardly a scratch.

Mr. Carmichel watched the champion, almost with a feeling of awe, as the brindle cat cautiously walked down the back yard until it reached the summer kitchen. Here it paused, and the astonished citizen, dumb with amazement, watched it unbuckle a pair of two-inch gaffs from its hind legs and carefully hide them under the kitchen door step.

"I'd like to see," the brindle cat remarked to himself, in tones of immense satisfaction and confidence, "I'd like to see the home bred cat that wants to occupy a pleasant roof with me. Thrice is he armed who—"

And then the pleased victor broke off his soliloquoy and sat under the lee of the kitchen and sang the "Hymn to the night" until four o'clock in the morning.

But the song did not disturb Mr. Carmichel. He went to bed, but he was too full of wonder to sleep, and much he marveled on what he had seen and heard.—*Hawkeye.*

A Whisky Bill.

"Shamus Maloney," said the Judge, this morning, as he brushed away a stray bead of perspiration and winged a noisy fly that had settled on his nose, "you are charged with assaulting Mrs. Mulrooney. What's your plea?"

"I'm innocent, Judge, until I am proven guilty."

"Then you plead not guilty?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mrs. Mulrooney, take the stand," ordered his honor, and tell us about this affair."

"Last evening," asservated the injured woman, after being sworn, "I sent my boy to Maloney's saloon to get a quart of beer, and Maloney kept the change. I went around to Maloney's, and sez I, 'Mr. Maloney where's me change?' Sez he, 'I've kaped it for to wipe out a part of Mr. Mulrooney's score chalked up on the slate.' At this I sez, 'You thaiving blaggard, phat have I got to do with me old man's bills? I wants me change, and divil a bit I'll stir till I gits it.' 'You won't go home till morning, is it, Mrs. Mulrooney?' the liver-hearted Maloney said, and at the same time he struck me on the nose and shoved me out of doors on to the sidewalk, where I found myself, faix, more dead than alive. Oh, mushla acree! its kilt intirely that I was."

"How was it that you did not go to the Morgue, Mrs. Mulrooney?" asked the Court, rousing himself up out of a semi-dose. "But never mind the answer," continued his honor. "Mr. Maloney, did you keep this woman's change?"

"Yes, sir; her husband owed me."

"And did you push her out of your saloon?"

"Yes, sir, she wouldn't go home."

"Well then," said his honor, "let me tell you for your future guidance that you can't make a woman pay her husband's whisky bills, and you are not permitted by the laws, of which I am a humble but decidedly firm expounder, to maul or beat a woman or throw her out of doors. You can appear for sentence on this charge."

THE ORIGINAL MRS. GRUNDY.—The original Mrs. Grundy, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, was the wife of President Van Buren's Attorney-General, the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, and she ruled aristocratic society in Washington with a rod of iron. Her edicts were law, her presence was indispensable to the success of all fashionable gatherings, and such an authority she became on social topics that the expression "Mrs. Grundy says" became so common as to outlive her fame.

Sword-Wearing in Japan.

In Japan, the sword, until a recent date, has been considered a badge of the aristocracy. The etiquette which regulated the wearing of the long and short sword was expressed in a number of minute rules. Since the contact of the Japanese with Europeans and Americans, these weapons are not so generally worn, and the rules have fallen into disuse. But the following narrative shows what was their character.

The most trivial breach of these minute observances was often the cause of murderous brawls and dreadful reprisals. To touch another's weapon, or to come into collision with the sheath, was a dire offence, and to enter a friend's house without leaving the sword outside, was a breach of friendship.

Those whose position justified the accompaniment of an attendant invariably left the sword in his charge at the entrance, or, if alone, it was usually laid down at the entrance.

If removed inside it was invariably done by the host's servants, and then not touched by the bare hand, but with a silk napkin kept for the purpose.

The sword was placed upon a sword-rack in the place of honor near the guest, and treated with all the politeness due to an honored visitor who would resent a discourtesy.

To exhibit a naked weapon was a gross insult, unless when a gentleman wished to show his friends his collection.

To express a wish to see a sword was not usual, unless when a blade of great value was in question, when a request to be shown it would be a compliment the happy possessor appreciated.

The sword would then be handed with the back towards the guest, the edge turned towards the owner and the hilt to the left, the guest wrapping the hilt either in the little silk napkin always carried by gentlemen in their pocketbooks, or in a sheet of clean paper.

The weapon was drawn from the scabbard and admired inch by inch, but not to the full length unless the owner pressed his guest to do so, when, with much appology, the sword was entirely drawn and held away from the other persons present.

After being admired, it would, if apparently necessary, be carefully wiped with a special cloth, sheathed and returned to the owner as before.

The short sword was retained in the girdle, but at a long visit both host and guest laid it aside.

More About Andre and Arnold.

In connection with the recent Tarrytown centennial celebration, the following incident may not be too trival to be of interest: After Major Andre's capture, the colonel of a regiment made the request that one of his men should volunteer to attend upon him during his confinement. James DeGolier volunteered, and was detailed for that duty. On the evening before the day of Andre's execution, he politely requested (he was always polite) his attendant to step over to Chaplain Munson's quarters and ask of him the loan of a Bible. This he placed open upon a table in the room he occupied, and after reading a passage he would walk the room a while meditating on it; then returning to the table he would very rapidly, and as if perfectly familiar with its contents, turn the leaves of the Book in search of some particular passage, which he would read when found, and again walk the room in deep meditation. And thus was spent the whole night proceeding his memorable execution. Not forgetful in his distress of his obligations to others, when led out to his doom, Andre took the hand of his attendant and expressed his gratitude for the kindness received from him.

In relation to Arnold's escape, said DeGolier has handed down to his descendants the following incident: When Arnold boarded the Vulture, he immediately went below and brought up a bottle of wine and glass to the deck, and saying, "Here's to the health of King George the Third," drank the toast, and then said to the boat's crew that had brought him from shore, "My men, if any of you are disposed to come aboard and drink the health of King George with me, they shall receive a bounty (mentioning the sum,) and those who are not are at liberty to return." An old Scotchman clambered up the side of the vessel, and the rest of the crew rowed back highly incensed at the thought that they had rowed Arnold, the "traitor," to safety.

Reading Seven Miles from the Light.

A short time ago the Maxim electric light was put in operation on the tower of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., with a view to test the extent of its illuminating powers. An opera parabolic reflector was used—no lenses—and care was taken by Mr. Maxim to set the points of the carbons a little at one side of each other, and to adjust them to the exact focus of the reflector. When this was fairly accomplished, the light was turned toward a spot in Ballston Spa, New York, 7 miles distant, where, by previous arrangement, a group of several hundred persons were assembled to witness the experiment. So powerful was the light, so accurate the focusing and alignment, that the designated place in Ballston was instantly illuminated, so that ordinary print could be read, the time seen on watches, etc. The night was clear, still, and dark. The experiment was made at 9½ o'clock, P. M. This is believed to be the greatest distance at which illumination of equal degree has been accomplished. We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Maxim for the above particulars.—*Scientific American.*

THE BANKER'S JOKE.—They were enjoying a bath. "You should see the bank now," said the President of the First National, of Thorntown, Ind. "You should see the bank now; Dick has it fairly filled with beautiful flowers, all fine house plants and all doing well." "I shouldn't think," said his friend the chronicler, "that it would be a very good place for floriculture." "Oh, yes!" replied the President, "they do splendidly; you see there's so much falling due there all the time that—" But his auditor mist the rest of it, for a Nantucket crab had got judgment on his foot and he was trying to get ashore before it foreclosed.

"Your train beats a cow-catcher," said an Englishman at a recent ball, as he stumbled over a lady's dress. "No," rejoined she, it doesn't quite equal one; it only caught a calf."

Long, Long Ago.

A contented heart is better than great riches. Many a wealthy man looks back to hours in his early life when he was far happier than now. A millionaire gives a leaf from his own experience.

I'll tell you when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of twenty-one I had saved eight hundred dollars. I was earning five hundred dollars a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay my board.

At the age of twenty-two I had secured a pretty cottage, just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work, leaving my mother and sisters to help in preparing my home.

On Monday evening, when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter as in the past, but to my own house—*my own* HOME. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even now in my memory. I opened the door of the cottage and entered. I laid my hat on the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining-room were all in one then. I pushed open the kitchen door. The table was set against the wall; the evening meal was ready, prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmeet in deed as well as in name; and by the table, with a throbbing, expectant look upon her lovely, loving face, stood my wife.

I tried to speak, and could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart.

The years have passed, long, long years, and wealth has flowed in upon me, and I am honored and envied; but as true as heaven, I would give it all, every dollar, for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the long, long ago!

The Conditions of the Railroads.

According as the great transporiation lines of the country are prospering, the business industries of the country may be said to be prospering also. The returns of a certain number of the leading roads each week, as the season advances, show more favorably than for the corresponding weeks last year, although the export trade has greatly diminished from its unprecedented proportions then. There are more miles of road on many lines than there were last year, and this will explain a certain part of the increase in traffic, although but a limited one. The real explanation is to be sought in the fact that the business of the interior has developed amazingly of late years, a fact that is well attested by the course of the currency also.

For it was the rule until aecently, say until last year, for the large sums of money that went out from the Eastern money centers to the West and South to find its way back after a stated time, its service in "moving the crops" having been performed. Now, however, the money thus distributed stays in the section to which it is sent; showing very plainly that it is needed there for the transaction of the increased business to gratify the desire of a large portion of the laboring class for hoarding. The same cause that it exists for the retention of money in the interior also supplies the resources for railway transportation, which now appears in such a promising light in the weekly reports of the roads. It is evident that we fail to entertain, all of us, any proper conception of the vast wealth and resources of the country we call our own.

Better Than Expected.

A crowd composed mostly of farmers got to talking politics in a hotel barn on Grand River street a day or two ago, and the dispute grew so hot that two of the party came to blows. The affair had just ended when an old man drove up in a wagon, and he was at once informed that his son George had been in a fight.

"Has he? Has he? And did he have a fair show?"

"Yes."

"It was square work, was it?"

"It was, and your boy got licked."

"Noa!"

"Yes, he did. In three minutes he was cleaned right out and used up."

"Did he make an apology?"

"He did."

"And said he was in the wrong?"

"Yes."

"And did he leave the barn on the run?"

"No; he walked over to the drug store."

"Walked, eh! Bully for George! It did make me feel a little bad to hear he was bounced, but the most I feared was that he had started on the run for home and left me to load two barrels of salt."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Girl's Postcript.

There is nothing fresher and more dewey and more delightfully emphatic than a young girl's letter to her—well her brother. Every third word is underscored, and then there's the postcript. The postcript to a girl's letter is as indispensible as a tail to a dog. The letter is nothing—the postcript everything. Persons experienced in receiving girl's letters have informed us that when they are particularly anxious to know something the letter contains they always skip the letter and read the postcript first. It is like the peroration of the orator. It is a great misfortune for a young man not to receive letters from his fair young nieces and cousins. If he is not blessed with such relatives let him go down into the old trunk and dig up letters written by his wife when she was his sweetheart. He will get more sweetness and light out of them than he would out of Arnold or Tennyson.

One of the most cheerful conventions during the past week was the undertakers' gathering at Boston. It must have been a kind of rehearse-al, and they should have had the plumed knight to preside over them. They were a grave assembly—but somewhat tomb much of this.

It is a lively spark of nobleness to descend in most favor to one when he is lowest in affliction.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

The Mediæval Abbess.

The coming woman, when emancipated from home and husband and raised to a seat among the law-givers at Westminster, will have regained only a part of the authority formerly possessed by certain of her kindred. The mediæval Abbess, in the midst of her devout family, was endowed with prerogatives which might satisfy the utmost greed of the votary of social science of the present, but which the latter will no more recover in full for her sex than Isis will again gather into one body the alienate limbs of the good Osiris. It might hardly be suspected that so advanced a stage of feminine rights had been reached more than five centuries ago as that women should be invited to co-operate with Bishops and Barons at the National Council. Fuller, indeed, says in his "Church History" (book 8) that Abbesses, though holding Baronies, "never were summoned as Baronesses to Parliament, because that honor was never conferred on any ecclesiastical female." A reference to Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs" (vol. 1, p. 164) will show that certain Abbesses were not only theoretically entitled, by their territorial importance, to a seat in the Legislature, but that they were actually required to attend, at least on one occasion, with the great Abbots, prelates, and secular magnates, the King's Parliament at Westminster. The business was to treat upon an act for conferring knighthood on the first Prince of Wales, with three hundred of his companions; and the Abbesses of Shaftesbury, Barking, Wilton, and St. Mary's Wilton were summoned "*in propria personæ*" to the consultation. A grand religious ceremony closed the proceedings, when the crowd was so dense at the Abbey that two knights were killed in the crush, and the Prince could only find room to go through his part of the ceremony by standing (so it is said) on the high altar.

The agitation for women's rights, at least in the form of assertion of some specific claims which might seem prescriptive only to certain classes of men, dates many centuries back. The spiteful frenzy of the platform aspirant to masculine privileges is suspiciously modern. More convincing than passionate outcries against oppression was the authority of the vellum deed with its *inspeximus*, sealed with the seals of successive monarchs, which the mediæval Abbess coolly brought before the royal commissioners who demanded the antecedents of her tenure.

Whether the contracted Latin of her characters was always intelligible to the Abbess herself may be questioned, but she had at hand some learned chaplain or lawyer who could unfold its mystery. For instance, we find a generous expounder of the muniments of Godstow Nunnery, whose reason for affording a translation of these documents was, he says, that "women of religion, in reading books of Latin, be excused of great understanding where it is not their mother tongue."—*The Saturday Review.*

Dress Mad.

Behold her at eleven.

Her limbs unfettered by the long skirts of conventionality, she runs, she romps, she slides on the ice ponds, she rolls hoop, she kicks, she runs races and is as fresh and as fleet of foot as the boys. Her appetite is good, her cheeks rosy, and her movements unconsciously graceful.

Behold her again at twenty. No more does she run or jump, or roll hoop, run races or slide on the ice, it is not "proper" now or ladylike, and she couldn't if she would, for she is fettered by long skirts, tight shoes and tighter stays. Her movement has no longer the freedom and unconscious grace of childhood, for now when she walks abroad she walks to be looked at, which now in her estimation is the main object of walking. She is already in delicate health, and has a doctor who prescribes expensive advice and prescriptions for her and ascribes her complaints to anything and everything but the real cause. That is simply the fettering of her body with fashionable clothes. Physically she is now a prisoner. The doctor advises travel, but he doesn't advise her to take off and keep off her fashionable fetters. She wouldn't do so if he did, and he wouldn't advise her if he knew it would bring relief, for she would no longer believe in a doctor who would make her dress like a guy; and being dressed like a "guy" is dressing different from the style prescribed by a Paris modiste. Diana never could hunt in a trailing skirt, narrow, tight, high-heeled gaiters and a pinched corseted waist, but Diana with a belted tunic and unfettered limbs would be bounced on Broadway by the nearest policeman. Dressing for health and freedom of limb and body is one thing, and dressing for fashion quite another. A man could not endure the pinching and encumbrances peculiar to feminine attire for an hour, and a pretty spectacle he'd make rushing about in such during business hours. Yet the "weaker sex" wear double the encumbrances of the so-called stronger. To "dress" at all after the style uses up half a woman's time and two-thirds of her strength.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

RECOGNITION.—After he had chased the car for a block and a half he managed to get aboard, when, much to his indignation, he found one of his friends in the car. "You saw me running—why didn't you stop the car and not let me run myself to death?" and with a hooked finger he slung some of the perspiration from his brow out of the window. "I didn't recognize you at first. I could only see the upper part of your body from where I was sitting. If I had only seen your feet I would have known you several miles." The rest of the passengers glanced at his feet and smiled. They were regular beetle-crushers. The owner of them seemed to have all the explanation he needed for the time being.—*Galveston News.*

Too full for utterance. A little darky fell off a wharf while fishing. He kicked around in the water, but did not call for help. Finally old Mose fished him out, and landing him on the wharf said: "You darned little fool niggah, if you had sung out I would have pulled yer out at fust." "How could I sing out with my mouf full?" "Full or what?" "Wums for bait, of course. What d'yer s'pose?"

The enormous sealskin cloaks that were not sold last winter are to be fashionable this winter, it is said.

A Scientist's Devotion.

But few can conceive the motive which causes the scientist to devote a weary life to the arduous duties of his chosen pursuit. Page after page of the writings of scientists reveals nothing but dry unvarnished facts, unalloyed with anything which makes ordinary literature fascinating to the mind, or capable of carrying the attention with pleasing or novel incidents. The entomologist will devote pages to the description of one species of an insect of the most diminutive size. The pateontologist devotes years to the research of the hidden things of earth. Rocks are rent asunder and fossils extracted, the minutest differences are marked and classified till the fossil as well as the living animals have received their distinguishing characteristics and been appropriated to the proper family, genus and species. It is a matter of wonder at first thought, that men will spend a life time on some small point in science. Their field is narrow, and their work when completed comprehends but a few facts for inquiring people. But still with untiring patience year in, year out, the process of investigation continues, till at last another truth has been discovered, or some fact established.

There is something in the mind of man which delights in investigation and exults in discovering. Men would sit for hours trying to solve the crack brain puzzle of last winter. Cold, hunger and fatigue were forgotten in the effort to get the "13, 14, 15" rightly arranged; still the player or the world was no better for the prolonged effort. A man will persevere unceasingly over his game of solitaire till at last the numbers come out in the desired order, and yet he has profited nothing by his repeated trials and final success. It is this same principle which causes the thoughtless and uneducated to devote their time to the unraveling of puzzles and riddles, solving catch problems and working out games. But in the thoughtful mind the pleasure is directed toward purposes of more worthy aims, and results of a more useful nature. No matter what the surroundings, this desire is satisfied when investigation leads on from fact to fact till ultimately some great and beneficial principle has been adopted, based upon the truths discovered. No man takes greater delight in his works than the scientist. His reward comes when the long-searched-for truth dawns upon him, and by the evidence of irrefutable testimony he compels the world to accept the discovery. It is not marvelous, then, that so many dry facts are culled from nature and that a small portion of our scholars continue to consecrate their life-long energies to the cause of science.

And yet, no class of writing is effected more by the mutability of the times than writing on scientific subjects. It is true that a fact once established is goood for all time. But so much pertaining to our sciences is yet unknown, and as each year adds new treasures to the store-house of scientific knowledge, an author soon grows out of date, or his works must undergo constant revision. While there are a few writers who will probably remain authority in the different sciences, their number is limited to a few when compared to almost any other class of authors.—*Hawkeye.*

The Glass Eye.

As a train from the Kansas Pacific pulled away from Denver, a tall, angular specimen of humanity took a seat opposite a lady, and, to all appearances, was engaged in studying her face. At first she treated the rudeness with good-natured indifference, but at last it began to tell on her nerves. He apparently had the faculty of looking two ways at once. One eye was excited, and roved in all directions. The other fastened on her with an undeviating stare. She turned her head, but it intercepted her vision. She tried to hide behind a paper, but she felt that cruel eye piercing through the screen and creeping with a stony look all over her features. It seemed to be picking them up one by one and examining them with care. The thing became unendurable, and she cried out fiercely:

"Sir, why do you look at me so persistently?"

"Me, madam; why, bless my soul! I haven't been looking at you."

"You have, sir. For half an hour or more your eye has been absolutely riveted on my face."

"I beg your pardon, madam, but it's this eye, is it not," lifting his finger to his left optic.

"Yes, sir; it's that eye."

"Well, madam, that eye won't do you any harm. It generally looks any way it pleases—it gives me a great deal of trouble. A great many complain of it. At first I thought they were making fun of me, but I've found out differently now. I would leave it out altogether but for the looks of the thing. It's a glass eye, madam—only a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman," and he brought his other eye to bear upon her undisguised admiration. The lady laughingly accepted the explanation, and the rest of the journey was passed very pleasantly.

The *Nation*, in reviewing the obituary notices of Ole Bull, derived chiefly from Appleton's Cyclopedia, says that no man was ever killed by Ole Bull in a duel; he never tried to commit suicide by throwing himself into the Seine; never took part in a campaign in Algeria under General Yusef; never established national schools of literature and art in Norway; never married a German woman for his second wife; and did not leave a son, but a daughter 10 years old. This leaves it a matter of great doubt whether there was any such man as Ole Bull, and whether he ever did anything worth mentioning.—*Detroit Press.*

Judge Cowing gave probably the severest blow yet given to the lottery business when he sentenced one lottery dealer, an old offender, to ninety, and another to sixty days in the Penitentiary. Sentences of fines are of small effect in breaking up so profitable a business as that of lotteries, but a little imprisonment goes a great way towards accomplishing that good end, and is seldom more richly deserved.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Cloth of gold, embroidered with pearl, garnet and amber beads, appear among choice fall importations.

Detroit Currency.

Pennsylvania girls fall in love with one-legged men at first sight.

An acorn cannot make much headway in a flower-pot.—G. F. TRAIN.

Apples are so cheap in Ohio that it doesn't pay the wind to blow 'em down.

Auburn and sunburn has been two of the most popular shades the past summer.

It now takes $14 in Turkish money to pay for staying over night in a Turkish hotel.

Private Dalzell has written 41,000 newspaper articles for the newspaper waste-baskets.

Drummers for Cincinnati pork houses call themselves traveling tourists and carry sketch-books.

Won't somebody lend the Prince of Wales a little something? He is a trifle over $3,000,000 in debt.

This is the time for a paragraph to the effect that corn is selling for fifteen cents a bushel in Texas.

No one ever knew an American so mean that he wouldn't second the motion, no matter what it was.

A Syracuse burglar upset a bottle of turpentine and the family scented his presence and made him git.

A political speaker who addresses thirteen men and a dog yells just as loudly as one who speaks to 5,000 voters.

Colorado stage robbers permit each victim to retain enough money to buy a lottery ticket and a drink of good whisky.

There is only one man in New York who knows when the Brooklyn bridge is to be completed, and he is deaf and dumb.

New Haven has been giving her town paupers Turkish baths to get their appetites in good order for the winter campaign.

A Californian with a vineyard any smaller than the State of Rhode Island would be looked upon as a one-horse interloper.

Binghampton is digging the foundation for a depot and unearthing dozens of Indian skeletons. Can't some one get up a pathetic wail?

The paints, powders and washes used by a St. Louis belle last year would have purchased thirty-three corn-shellers and a wind-mill.

Now that fall is here and winter not far away it seems our duty to say that bathing before breakfast is very injurious to the general system.

England may have the biggest navy, but France has 40,000,000 hens who make it a plumb up and down business to lay an egg apiece daily.

The signal observer on the top of Pike's Peak is about as useful as hold-back straps on a bureau drawer. Who cares what the weather is up there?

The sun has passed the equator and all prudent families will take in their clothes-line and put the tubs where they will catch the most water.

England has been eight months learning to check baggage on the American plan, and it will take her a year to find out whether she likes it or not.

Farmers in Portugal plow with sticks and hoe corn with a board, because their fathers and grandfathers did. Filial affection could go no farther.

California has grapes enough to make 14,000,000 gallons of pure wine, but they will add 4,000,000 gallons of water and never feel a sting of conscience.

The Czar has become so nervous that the sound of a wash boiler falling down stairs at midnight will raise him out of bed before it strikes the third stair.

The City Council of Manchester, England, has ordered all the omnibus drivers to shave off their mustaches, so they can be told from English gentlemen.

Wisconsin is now digging up petrified honey-comb for a change. These things are good enough for relics, but good mess pork is what counts in the long run.

A Baltimore court has held that a person who gets his or her ear injured while listening at a key-hole has a legal right to damages, if not damaged enough already.

The police of Columbus, O., must be sharp fellows. They arrest a man who is "thinking of robbing a bank," and another as he is "about to forge his father's name."

The Boston *Post* has tried 'em all, and says that there is no language like the French in which to call a man bad names and talk so fast that he has no chance to reply.

Dr. Tanner's halls are about as empty as his stomach was on the thirty-fifth day of his fast. The people of this country can tell charlatanism from science at a glance.

When the French first got hold of the word "tramp" they made it apply to every man who wore a white plug hat, and that style of head gear soon went out of wear.

They call this the harvest moon. That is, farmers sit on the porch of an evening, and by its light cuss Fate that they didn't raise but twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre.

Women have cheek enough to wear men's hats on their heads, but there is one thing they dare not do. No one of them dares remove her hat in public and dust off the bald spot.

An Iowa farmer was so frightened at receiving a telegram that he fell dead. Wonder how he'd have stood it to have a year's coal bill jumped at him just after he had paid his taxes?

Now, for instance, there is a town in Rhode Island called Annawamscutt. Anna couldn't help it, of course, but how much more sensible it would have been to call the place Smithville.

That Spanish baby over which such a great fuss was raised is pug-nosed and almond-eyed, and we can't help but feel glad o'n't. One baby ought to be as good as another the world over.

Some people are so full of advice that it is impossible to take it all in. The only way is to can a large share for future use. There is nothing that will keep like advice.—[New Haven Register.

"The Aquenuckaquewanks" is the name of a social club at Danbury, Conn. Most of the time of its members is taken up in pronouncing its name; but they might as well do that as some other things such clubs delight in.—[Chicago Journal.

Apprentice Schools.

Boys now-a-days scarcely know what being an apprentice means, although it was formerly the great event of most boys' lives. This was the case not merely with those who learned trades. All the vocations and professions had their apprentices. Knights had their pages; physicians and lawyers took their apprentices; and almost every man who understood a vocation, had some boy with him to whom he was imparting it.

Business was then conducted upon a very small scale. A man would be a roadside blacksmith for fifty years, and never have any other assistance than that of two or three apprentices, who would come to him at the age of fourteen, serve him until they were twenty-one, and then give place to others.

In large towns, like Philadelphia and Boston, a mechanic who kept two or three journeymen, was thought to be a very thriving person indeed; and, as we see from Franklin's bequest to the city of Boston, a mechanic could set up in business upon two hundred dollars capital.

In those days, going apprentice was an event to which boys looked forward for years. It was like changing parents; for the apprentice used to live in his employer's family, and was under his government and control. The boy entered into a solemn covenant with him. Here is a part of an indenture of the last century, such a one as young Ben. Franklin signed in 1718:

"The said apprentice, his master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it to be done of others, but to his power shall let (prevent), or forthwith give notice to his said master of the same.

"The goods of his said master he shall not waste, nor the same without license of him to any give or lend. Hurt to his said master he shall not do, cause, nor procure to be done. He shall neither buy nor sell without his master's license. Taverns, inns, or ale houses he shall not haunt. At cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game, he shall not play. Matrimony he shall not contract; nor from the service of his said master day nor night absent himself."

The employer, therefore, was both master and father. This absolute power was frequently abused.

The first two years of the boy's apprenticeship he was in many cases servant of all work. He blackened his master's boots, fed his pigs, turned the grindstone, drove the cows, and, as Sir Walter Scott reports of Scotland, was liable in some strict families "to spend half the time across his mistress' knee."

The hours of labor then were from sunrise to sunset in the summer, and from sunrise to nine o'clock in the evening in the winter.

The wages of an apprentice were about sufficient to buy the material for his clothes; and if he had sixpence a week over, he was a lucky boy. Usually, however, he did succeed in learning his trade. His master had time to teach him, and it was to his master's interest that he should become a competent workman as soon as possible.

But all this has passed. The steam engine has changed everything. The master, what is he now? Where is he? He is a capitalist, a director, a president of a company. He may never see his workmen, if indeed he ever enters his factory.

Nor is there any one else to teach apprentices, for each foreman has in charge a large roomful of men and machinery, and cannot spare from his exacting and ceaseless duties, much time for instructing an ignorant boy. Hence, it has become a matter of extreme difficulty for a boy in the United States, England, Germany or France, to become really skillful in any trade. Too many boys, it is impossible.

To meet this difficulty, which increases every year, apprentice schools have been established in Europe, to which boys are regularly bound, as of old, and at which they acquire a trade and an education at the same time. Some large private establishments in France maintain such a school for the express purpose of training the superior workmen whom they need, and must have.

During the first year, the young apprentice spends about half the working day in the shops, and two hours in school. When is older, and has served three years, he works seven and a half hours in the shops, and three hours in the school-room.

English manufacturers are becoming awake to the necessity of rearing workmen who can compete with the skilled artisans of France and Germany. We, too, are following slowly in the same course.

It has been lately suggested that part of the huge bequest of Stephen Girard should be expended in founding apprentice schools of this kind, which would carry out the will of the donor more effectually than has hitherto been found possible. The trustees have more income than they know what to do with, and in this way their surplus could be advantageously expended.

The army may find occupation in the oil regions. There seems to be an opening there for artillery—at least artillery is required sometimes to make an opening. Lightning has a peculiar fancy for operating in oil, and like most green speculators it gets its fingers burned. Recently a tank was set fire to by lightning and was prevented from becoming a total loss in a novel way. A blacksmith suggested that a hole be opened near the base of the tank and the bulk of the burning fluid drawn off. This was done by firing a sledge hammer at the tank from an old cannon, thus opening a large hole through which a great portion of the oil was drawn off and saved. The United Pipe Line have puachased several cannons and 150 round of ammunition, and the next tank that catches fire they, will, to use a slang term, "shoot it."
—*Detroit Press.*

The average attendance at the South Carolina public schools during the last three years has been 52,977 white, and 60,722 colored pupils, as against 33,782 whites, and 41,691 colored children for the preceding eight years. This is an encouraging growth of interest in education, as everybody must admit.

Remembrance of the dead soon fades. Alas! in their tombs, they decay more slowly than in the hearts.—VICTOR HUGO.

The Descendants of Pirates.

For some time the eyes of the people of Europe, and even of the world, have been turned with anxiety upon Dulcigno. The following description and history will be read with interest now:

The town of Dulcigno, which the Albanians were ordered by the Powers of Europe to give up to the plucky little Montenegro, lies on the Turkish side of the Adriatic Sea, at a point opposite Rome and Naples, midway between each. It is called in that quarter of the earth Dool-*cheen*-yo. About 8,000 people live there, and are the effete descendants of the most formidable band of pirates that ever existed. It is a very old town, as everything in that region is old beyond our Western meaning of the word. One hundred and sixty-seven years before Christ the city surrendered to the Romans, and received exemption from taxation and its freedom. From 1,500 to 1,600 pirates held full sway, and in 1718 a great battle was lost there by the Venitians. In the seventeenth century Dulcigno became temporarily as noted as Jerusalem on account of the successful assumptions of an impostor named Sabbatai, who proclaimed himself the Messiah. Converts to Sabbatai were numbered by thousands in every part of Europe. His face was handsome, and his conduct austere and becoming to the part he played. He was deeply versed in the Talmud, and able, through his fine education and general earnestness of demeanor, to impose upon all who came under his influence. As his fame increased his responsibilities widened, and it became necessary that he should depose the Sultan, the enemy of Christianity. He therefore set out for Constantinople to confound the Turk with his anathema. Owing to the moral power which he had acquired, this expedition was not so crazy an affair as might be imagined. However, the Sultan met him with craft, temporized, and finally got him in his power. Under threat of execution the impostor renounced his claims and became a convert to the Mussulman's faith. He was then banished to Dulcigno, where, such is the power of faith, his former disciples refused to accept the fact of his apostasy in any other light than as a divinely inspired means of bringing Islam to his feet. The religion of Sabbatai of Dulcigno continued to thrive until his death, and his tomb became a shrine for fanatical pilgrims from Germany and France.

The harbor of old Dulcigno is one of the oldest on the Adriatic, and the best that exists on that harborless coast between the southern point of Dalmatia and the mouth of the Drin. The haven is a sure safeguard from the south wind—the fierce sirocco, but is exposed on its northern side. When the pirates were captured, in the sixteenth century, this harbor was the scene of the conflagration of 500 of their ships, a lustration that at one blow forever purged the whole Adriatic Sea. In 1878 the Montenegrins took Dulcigno by storm, most of the Turkish garrison having previously got away by sea. Austria, however, at the Berlin Congress, objected to its retention by Montenegro. Austria is chagrined by the present cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The little country of hereditary fighters is an unwelcome neighbor, and its liability to also want Scutari in the near future disturbs the Austrians. The Dalmation tongue of land which Austria is compelled to guard so jealousy is at all times open to the forays of the Montenegrins, and the stronger they become, the greater the danger to Austria.

The Montenegrins, intrenched in their mountain fastnesses, can never be extirpated by their enemies. Their position is as impregnable as was the retreat of Captain Jack in the lava beds. There is a vitality in the race which would seem to prophesy great possibilities should they ever drift into the Roman role of conquest.

Incident of the Rebellion.

A battery of the First Artillery halted one night during the Seven Days' Fight in a little clearing. The men lay down, unhitching their horses, but leaving them in harness. The First Seargeant, now an honored officer of the Third Artillery, told me he got up and walked toward one side of the clearing. He was halted and turned back by a sentinel. Going to the other side, he was again challenged.

"Who comes thar?"

The voice struck him. He replied, "Friend;" and said, "What regiment is that?"

The answer came, "Seventh Alabama."

"What regiment is that on the other side?"

"Fifth Georgia," replied the sentinel. "What battery is that?"

Here was a situation. The sergeant naturally didn't know the name of the battery in the rebel army. Hesitation would have been fatal. By a lucky inspiration he replied: "One of Stuart's batteries," knowing that Jeb Stuart commanded their cavalry.

"Oh," said the other, "then you's a hoss battery?"

"Yes," said C——. "Good night."

He immediately woke the captain, who rather angrily said, "What the deuce is the matter now?"

"Excuse me, Captain," said the sergeant," "but we are camped between a Georgia and an Alabama regiment."

It is needless to say the Captain got up. Horses were hitched in quietly, and the battery withdrew from between the sleeping regiments, who never knew of the prize that was within their grasp.

J. Lloyd Haigh, the stylish New York forger, who recently got four years in Sing Sing for what a poor man would have received ten, wanted a "gentleman's place" in the prison. He accordingly bribed an official with $500 and was transferred from the foundry to the library, while the frail, sickly convict who had been in attendance on the books was sent to Haigh's low place. The check was traced and the bribery proven. Mr. Haigh will obtain his former solid situation in the foundry, and the official will lose his official head. How is that for Haigh?

A favorite combination for all suits is coachman's drab for the principal part of the costume with borderings of shaded stripes of heliotrope and Ophelia.

Half a dozen New York loafers have lately been shot by the police, and the beneficial effects are being felt the whole length of the island.

Hints on Calling.

Do not stare around the room.

Do not take a dog or small child.

Do not linger at the dinner hour.

Do not lay aside the bonnet at a formal call.

Do not fidget with your cane, hat or parasol.

Do not make a call of ceremony on a wet day.

Do not turn your back to one seated near you.

Do not touch the piano unless invited to do so.

Do not handle ornaments or furniture in the room.

Do not make a display of consulting your watch.

Do not go to the room of an invalid, unless invited.

Do not remove the glove when making a formal call.

Do not continue to stay any longer when conversation begins to lag.

Do not remain when you find the lady on the point of going out.

Do not make the first call if you are a new comer in the neighborhood.

Do not open or shut doors or windows or after the arrangements of the room.

Do not enter a room without first knocking and receiving an invitation to come in.

Do not resume your seat after having arisen to go unless for important reasons.

Do not walk around the room examining pictures, while waiting for the hostess.

Do not introduce politics, religion, or weighty topics for conversation, when making calls.

Do not prolong the call if the room is crowded. It is better to call a day or two afterwards.

Do not call upon a person in reduced circumstances with a display of wealth, dress and equipage.

Do not tattle. Do not speak ill of your neighbors. Do not carry gossip from one family to another.

Do not, if a gentleman, seat yourself upon the sofa beside the hostess, or in near proximity, unless invited to do so.

Do not, if a lady, call upon a gentleman, except officially or professionally, unless he may be a confirmed invalid.

Do not take a strange gentleman with you, unless positively certain that his introduction will be received with favor.

Do not, if a gentleman, leave the hat in the hall when making merely a formal call. If the call is extended into a visit, it may be set aside. Whether sitting or standing the hat may be gracefully held in the hand.—*Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.*

Circumstantial Evidence.

A trifling case in one of the lower New York courts, the other day, showed what a dangerous thing is circumstantial evidence. A truckman had locked his stable, put the key in his pocket, and fallen asleep on a stoop On waking, he found his pockets rifled, and seeing two young men who had just passed, he caused their arrest One of them was found to have a key exactly like the one that had been taken from his pocket. He was locked up, and after a month was brought into court. The truckman produced his lock, a patent one, which the man from whom he bought it had told him could not be opened by any key except the one that went with it. The key that had been found in the prisoner's pocket was tried, and it opened the lock quite easily. That certainly looked very bad for the prisoner. But he said the key belonged to another lock, and he told where the other lock was. It was sent for and brought to court, and the key tried again. It opened the second lock as easily as the first. It was found that the locks and keys were numbered. The number of the prisoner's key and the lock he had sent for corresponded. A different number was on the lock of the truckman. It was clear, therefore, that the prisoner had been wrongly accused. It was also quite clear that he came within an ace of being a victim of circumstantial evidence. Had not the second lock been forthcoming at the right time, an entirely innocent man would have been disgraced for life by a conviction for highway robbery. This innocent man had been in prison a month, but of course, he had no redress.

SAVE THE OLD PAPER.—Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furnitue. For instance, a volume, written by a lady who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not half so apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it.

KALSOMINING.—Buy the best bleached glue, if the walls are to be white or some light tint (if dark it is immaterial, so the glue is clean), and use it in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to eight pounds of whiting. Soak the glue over night; in the morning pour off the water, as it simply swells while soaking. Add fresh water, put it in a pail, and set that in a kettle of boiling water. When dissolved, stir it into the whiting, adding enough water to make it, after mixing, of the same consistency of common whitewash. It may be tinted any color, and is applied with a whitewash brush. If the color is rubbed smooth in a little water, and then mixed with the wash, it will be more even. If the walls have been previously whitewashed, scrape away all that will come off, and wash with a solution of white vitriol—two ounces in a pail of water. The vitriol will be decomposed forming zinc white and plaster of Paris, to which kalsomine easily adheres. It is important to dissolve the glue in a hot water bath, for if scorched by too great heat, its tenacity is impaired or destroyed.

The enormous sealskin cloaks that were not sold last winter are to be fashionable this winter, it is said.

Pecuniary Independence.

We talk a great deal about our political, intellectual, moral, and social independence; all the world has heard us talk about them. We do not enjoy them as fully, perhaps, as we think. How much independence of thought has the journalist, for instance, who must bid for an audience, the author whose first thought must be never to displease a reader, the orator who must repeat the stock notions of his hearers, the professor who has to reconcile evolution with theology; how much liberty of action has the voter who depends upon a government salary, or who is in a politician's employ? One can not very seriously blame these people, to whom independence often means starvation. What I want to set in clear light is this: that independence in life and thought depends, more than we like to believe, upon pecuniary independence; it is not to be had by wishing merely. Individuals there are, and always will be, who will suffer for their moral or intellectual independence; but communities will be what circumstances make them. This, again, I want to set in clear light: that we are, as a community, deficient, in spite of all our national wealth, and unnecessarily deficient, in the best part of independence—the power to *enjoy* our lives. In this respect we are behind our friends in France, with their two millions of people living upon their incomes.

These two millions of people are not, for the most part, either idle, or frivolous, or wealthy people. Many of them live in the cities, but more of them are quiet people living on their modest properties in the country, and enjoying their competence in a rational way—enjoying friendships, social pleasures, family affections, and all the kindly observances of home life in a way that we have little idea of—in a way that the tourist in Paris sees nothing of. We have much to learn from the French, and among the things that we have to learn are some that may surprise us. One of these things is the comfort, the unity, and the permanence of French homes. The French home and family, their happiness, their unity, their permanence, these have been developed by the combined industry, thrift, and domestic sentiment of the most intelligent people in Europe, and especially by its great middle class. We have the significant testimony of Prince Bismarck "that the French nation has a social solidity such as no other nation of Europe enjoys." And Mr. Matthew Arnold, from whose "Mixed Essays" I quote, adds: "This can only come from the broad basis of well-being, and of cause for satisfaction with life, which in France, more than in other countries, exists." If we had two millions of people, or one million, who were enjoying a competence, earned or inherited, can it be doubted that we should be a happier people, and a better one, than we are? France and the United States have this important feature in common—in each country nearly one-half of the people live directly by agriculture; but our country homes and families have not attained the comfort or the permanence of theirs.—T. M. COAN, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Pope's Industry.

Some remarkable works of genius have been accomplished by men who were confirmed invalids. One of these working invalids was Alexander Pope, whose life was one long disease. His intellectual energy was wonderful.

Johnston gives a painful account of his physical defects, on the authority of an old servant of Lord Oxford, who frequently saw him in his later years. He was so weak as to be unable to rise to dress himself without help.

He was so sensitive to cold that he had to wear a kind of fur doublet under a coarse linen shirt. One of his sides was contracted, and he could scarcely stand upright till he was laced into a bodice made of stiff canvass.

His legs were so slender that he had to wear three pairs of stockings, which he was unable to draw on and off without help. His seat had to be raised to bring him to a level with common tables. In one of his papers in the *Guardian* he describes himself apparently as Dick Distich:

"A lively little creature, with long legs and arms; a spider is no ill emblem of him; he has been taken at a distance for a small wind-mill." "His face," says Johnston, "was not displeasing, and the portraits are eminently characteristic."

The thin drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain, but are brightened up by the vivid and penetrating eye, which seems to be the characteristic poetical beauty.

It was, after all, a gallant spirit which got so much work out of this crazy carcass, and kept it going, spite of all its feebleness, for fifty-six years. The servant whom Johnston quotes said that she was called from her bed four times in one night, "in the dreadful winter of '40," to supply him with paper, lest he should lose a thought.

His constitution was already breaking down, but the intellect was still striving to save every moment allowed to him.

His friends laughed at his habit of scribbling upon odd bits of paper. "Paper-sparing" Pope is the epithet bestowed upon him by Swift, and a great part of the Iliad is written on the backs of letters.

The habit seems to have been regarded as illustrative of his economical habits; but it was also natural to a man who was on the watch to turn every fragment of time to account.

If anything was to be finished, he must snatch at the brief intervals allowed by his many infirmities.

Naturally, he fell into many of the self-indulgent and troublesome ways of the valetudinarian.

He was constantly wanting coffee, which seems to have soothed his headaches; and for this and his other wants he used to wear out the servants in his friends' houses by "frequent and frivolous errands."

Yet he was apparently a kind master. His servants lived with him till they became friends, and he took care to pay so well the unfortunate servant whose sleep was broken by his calls that she said she would want no wages in a family where she had to wait upon Mr. Pope.

One of the most cheerful conventions during the past week was the undertakers' gathering at Boston. It must have been a kind of rehearse-al, and they should have had the plumed knight to preside over them. They were a grave assembly—but somewhat tomb much of this.

Intelligence Items.

A Greek drama is to be acted at Harvard in classic costume.

The Louisiana rice crop for the present season is reported to be very low.

A New York firm has received two dwarf elephants from the mountains of the Malay peninsula.

They have been selling water from Lake Champlain at St. Albans for twenty-five cents a barrel.

A cheap transportation convention, composed of four hundred delegates, was held in Chicago recently.

Chili has lost twelve million dollars by its paper-money, and disastrous financial results have followed.

Every daily session of the Vermont Legislature is opened by the chaplain by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

The needle gun is the invention of a Russian locksmith, who was nineteen years old when the battle of Jena was fought.

The fogs of London, always famous, are said to be more and more an offense to persons of weak lungs and asthmatic tendencies.

The spirit of railway enterprise is growing high in Mexico, yet speculation and corrupt politics are badly mixed up with it.

Germany and France and Austria are reported to have entered into a private agreement not to exert any further pressure upon the Porte.

It is estimated that the apple crop this year will amount to two hundred millions of barrels, but thousands of these will rot in the orchards.

The Pope will not interfere in any way in the impending land troubles in Ireland, being resolved to avoid all interference in the political affairs of the nations.

By the first of January next, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Southern Pacific Railroads will form a junction, thus opening a new route to the East.

A stop cylinder printing-press has just been procured by the American Bible Society for its use, upon which an entire copy of the Bible can be printed every minute.

The contractors of the St. Gothard Tunnel have applied for a prolongation of the time for the completion of the tunnel. It is not expected to be open for traffic until late in 1883.

The international sanitary Congress will be held in Washington, in January of next year, at which delegates are to be present from all the foreign scientific bodies interested in hygienic studies.

The New York aldermen have adopted an ordinance by which druggists are required to keep all poisons in a compartment separated from the ordinary drugs, marked "poison," and locked-up.

The Pope's new journal and organ, *The Aurora*, started at Rome, Jan. 1, 1879, has reached a circulation of 5,000, and is now considered firmly established. It is contributed to by personages in the Vatican.

There are eight sardine factories in Eastport, Me., running night and day, and turning out weekly about 2,500 cases, and giving employment to about 600 hands, male and female. During the past two months there has been an abundant supply of fish. In a few weeks there will be three more factories. Their sardines are all the genuine French, as any one can see by reading the label.

It is said that engravers and watchmakers of Germany harden their tools in sealing-wax. The tool is heated to whiteness and plunged into the wax, withdrawn after an instant and plunged in again, the process being repeated until the steel is too cold to enter the wax. The steel is said to become, after this process, almost as hard as the diamond, and, when touched with a little oil or turpentine, the tools are excellent for engraving, and also for piercing the hardest metal.

Feminine Fancies.

A London lady, who gave a party, paid (or promised to pay) $4,000 for flowers.

The Princess of Wales has not in eight years materially changed the style of wearing her hair.

Chicago ladies remember the numbers of cars whose conductors are rude to them and never afterward ride in them.

A writer in *Temple Bar* says that "the most unobtrusively well-behaved man toward women is, paradox as some may think it, a really well-bred American."

By a nearly unanimous vote, the women of this country have decided that the two best bands are a hus-band and a band-box.—[Philadelphia Chronicle.

Women are bound to lie about their ages. A Philadelphia dame who knows she can't pass for less than sixty-five goes to the other extreme and claims to be 119.

An enterprising woman in New Orleans has experimented successfully in silk culture. She last year raised 2,000 fine cocoons, and this year will engage much more extensively in the business.

Madame Blanc, of Monaco, whose daughter recently married M. Roland Bonaparte, is about to buy the famous San Donato palace for $200,000. She bought heavily at the San Donato art sale.

Miss Gardiner, an Irish lady of means, who has evicted some tenants for non-payment of rent in the neighborhood of Bellina, on the Green Isle, cannot appear in public without being mobbed and hissed and groaned at. But, says a local newspaper, "the people are afraid to approach her, because she is known to carry two revolvers always about with her."

Says a writer in the *Parisian*: "I do not know which is the more exasperating, an American woman tilting to and fro in a rocking-chair, or a German woman knitting, knitting, knitting, until the needles seem so many restless, shining imps. I fancy that it requires very high degrees of—of—breeding to enable a woman to sit still, quite still, not to rock, or do fancy work, or even sway a fan to and fro."

Fashion is gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken by it. It is a sign that the two things are not far asunder.—HAZLITT.

It is wonderful how silent a man can be when he knows his cause is just, and how boisterous he becomes when he knows he is in the wrong.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!
I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Pockman's Stables,
aolw WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON
AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
selw C. D. MORIN.

Fall Trade!
1880.
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
......AND......
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au24w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. selw

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento
First-Class Work a Specialty.
se18-w3m

For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
oc17w

BURNED OUT!
My store and goods having been burned on the 1st instant, I have been compelled to temporarily suspend business. I desire the public to
TAKE NOTICE
That I will Open in my
OLD STORE,
....ON THE....
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET,
Which has been used as a Tin Shop,
WITHIN A FEW DAYS,
And continue there until I can erect a BRICK STORE on the site of the fire.
The public are invited to call and continue their patronage. The goods will be on hand in a few days.
☞All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
A. HAINES.
se9w

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.
au7w

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
ja1dw

Fashionable Millinery!
MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Have just received their
Spring and Summer Stock
Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of
MILLINERY GOODS!
And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also, Agents for the Celebrated
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
mh25w

FOR $10.00
WE WILL SEND YOU ONE OF
EDISON'S
Speaking Phonographs!
Parlor size, with latest improvements (size of cylinder 2½ inches long by 4 inches in diameter). It is the scientific wonder of the age! It talks, laughs, coughs, cries, crows, whistles and gives any intonation of the human voice. It furnishes a continual source of amusement.
Send cash by money order, draft or registered letter. Make draft or money orders payable to T. CLELAND. Address,
EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH CO.,
je17w 38 Union Square, New York

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Pro'p.
Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 Cents.
fe19w L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
oc10w

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL

Thursday, November 11, 1880.

IS FRAUD TO BE AGAIN ATTEMPTED?

It has been noticed that the Republicans have claimed to have carried everything in this election except the hated Southern States. These they have not laid claim to—didn't want them at all—don't want to be in their company in any sense, unless to rule them "with a rod of iron." New York has been claimed by them without any authority for the claim other than guess work and a desire that it should be so; figures have not been given to sustain their claims.

We have from the first believed that Hancock was elected. When the news came that New York and Brooklyn had given a combined majority of more than 50,000 for Hancock, and that other known Democratic majorities in Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Albany and other counties had swelled that majority to more than 70,000, it became evident that the Republicans could not overcome it without an almost solid vote for Garfield throughout the interior, and it is believed they have done no such thing, but have been held pretty nearly to the vote of 1876, when Tilden was elected by some 32,000 in the State. His combined majority in New York and Brooklyn was 74,000.

If this be the case, as late dispatches go to prove, the State is Democratic on a fair count by several thousand. The question now seems to be, will there be a fair count? We think there will, because it will be insisted upon, demanded and enforced. While the spy Davenport has the supervision of returns to some extent in New York city, the final count has to be made before a Board of Democratic Aldermen; and the States's vote will be known before the returns can be tampered with by tinkers of the Davenport stripe.

Democrats have telegraphed from the East that they believe New York is Democratic on a fair count; and they promise to see to it, if such is the case, as believed, that certificates are issued to the Democratic Electors. We shall wait with great anxiety for further news from the Empire State, on which hangs the success or defeat of our noble standard-bearer, Gen. Hancock.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

We fail to see where the tidal wave comes from which the Republican papers are so anxious to have people believe swept over the country in the late election. There is no tidal wave about it. If it be a victory, well and good. The whole question hangs on the decision of the single State of New York, which Republicans do not now pretend to claim has given more than from five to ten thousand majority for their ticket. If the States are counted, there is no tidal wave about it; neither is there in the popular vote, for the probability is that their majority of that vote will be less than twenty thousand, whereas Tilden had, four years ago, 251,935 majority. Only in one sense can the term be applied, and that is, if New York shall finally be counted for Garfield, then the Republicans will, for the first time in the history of the party, have a majority of the popular vote of the country. That is all there is of the great Republican tidal wave. If they have won it it is a victory, and that is all there is of it.

A CALM RETROSPECT.

Now that the election is over and the wild politicians have time to collect their thoughts—to be calm and consider realities—and the cry of "Solid South" has ceased until another occasion comes up for inflaming sectional prejudices, perhaps they will be willing to consider the following paragraph. We ask them to do so, and to determine in their own minds whether the South has not had cause to become solid against the Republican party if these things are so. This is what Republican rule did in the South:

"The debt of Louisiana was increased from $11,000,000, in 1860, to $29,000,000, in 1870. This state of things continued all over the South, until the debt of ten Southern States was increased from $76,000,000, in 1850, to $291,000,000, in 1870—an increase of $215,000,000—an amount greater than the assessed valuation, in 1870, of all the real and personal property in the State of Maine or Vermont. In fact, no one of sixteen States of the Union had within its borders as much real and personal property as the Republican carpet-baggers increased the debt of ten Southern States.

A Little Too Fast.

The use or abuse the Republicans intend to make of their sweeping victory is here forecast by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "The Congressmen from the South certified to be elected to the next House from districts having a preponderating negro vote are to be either unseated or their election invalidated on the ground that the people have not had a chance to record a free expression of opinion. This, it is asserted, is the only means which can be resorted to to give the colored voter a chance to assert his political rights. Such a policy would, if applied, unseat Chalmers in the Shoestring District of Mississippi, three of the Louisiana members and about all of the South Carolina delegation." We are glad they have thus put themselves on record; but wouldn't it be better to wait awhile and see if they are to have power to unseat all but Republicans.

THE Dixon *Tribune* refers to an article published in the DEMOCRAT three days before the election, in which Garfield's election was thought to be impossible, and wonders we did not have more discretion. Our explanation is, that we then "saw through a glass darkly, but now face to face" with solid facts.

* * *

SOME of our exchanges have been altogether too fast in concluding that California had cast her electoral vote for Garfield. The *Chronicle* and *Record-Union* have claimed it from the first, but all the reasonable papers have conceded it to Hancock, according to the returns, by a small majority.

* * *

ROSECRANS, a successful Union General, who has long resided in San Francisco, is styled a carpet-bagger by the Marysville *Appeal*, because he defeated a Republican for Congress. But then, everybody knows what the *Appeal* is.

* * *

THE rains have begun in Oregon, and are hailed with joy by all the farmers. The weather has been so clear and dry that the farmers have not been able to commence putting in their crops.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF YOLO COUNTY.

CANVASSED NOVEMBER 9, 1880.

	PRECINCTS.	Merritt	Washington	South Putah	North Putah	East Grafton	Quicksilver	Buckeye	West Grafton	Woodland	East Cottonwood	West Cottonwood	Cacheville	Fairview	Occidental	North Grafton	Totals
ASSEMBLY	Baker	34	131	26	102	105	3	153	77	430	102	64	54	16	30	31	1358
	Scott	62	109	16	96	84	9	72	71	419	102	67	82	32	23	30	1274
CONG., 3D DIST.	Mussel'n	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Berry	32	98	26	111	106	3	158	74	428	115	62	52	17	36	33	1351
	Knight	64	142	16	83	81	9	67	74	424	92	70	85	31	19	30	1287
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.	Redston	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	11
	McQuiddy	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Elliott	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Low	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kidney	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Clark	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Dann	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Shorb	32	112	26	112	107	3	157	75	429	114	69	52	16	36	32	1372
	Del Valle	32	112	26	113	108	3	157	75	429	114	69	52	16	36	32	1374
	Henley	32	112	26	113	108	3	157	75	429	114	69	52	16	36	32	1374
	Brown	32	112	26	112	108	3	157	75	429	114	69	52	16	36	32	1373
	Terry	32	112	26	112	107	3	157	75	426	113	69	52	16	36	31	1367
	Wallace	32	112	26	113	107	3	157	74	429	114	69	52	16	36	32	1372
	Bard	64	126	16	82	78	9	68	72	420	89	68	85	32	19	30	1253
	McKaig	64	126	16	82	78	9	68	72	420	89	63	85	32	19	30	1253
	Fox	64	126	16	82	78	9	68	72	420	89	63	85	32	19	30	1253
	Bauer	64	126	16	82	78	9	68	72	420	89	63	85	32	19	30	1253
	Edgerton	64	126	16	82	79	9	68	72	422	89	63	85	32	19	30	1256
	Miller	64	126	16	82	77	9	68	72	420	89	63	85	32	19	30	1252

SUPERVISOR—FIRST DISTRICT.

Megowan (D) 207, Webber (R) 169. Megowan's majority, 38.

JUSTICE OF PEACE — WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Hodgdon 98, Bell 38, Buckingham 61.

CONSTABLE—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Todhunter 93, Carpenter 46, O'Connell 25, Lee 4, Cantrell 30, Muir 1.

To-morrow we will give the official vote of all the precincts of the county in tabulated form.

CALIFORNIA'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table showing the electoral vote of the several counties of this State has been carefully revised and the figures it shows are believed to be correct:

COUNTIES.	Hancock	Garfield	Weaver
Alameda	3,898	5,887	9
Alpine	...	25	25
Amador	66	...	3
Butte	1,832	1,811	3
Calaveras	1,137	1,156	13
Colusa	719	...	...
Contra Costa	1,009	1,301	...
Del Norte	56	...	...
Eldorado	1,519	1,418	7
Fresno	1,035	614	4
Humboldt	...	700	702
Inyo	...	50	...
Kern	662	463	8
Lake	681	456	5
Lassen	301	323	64
Los Angeles	2,858	3,915	...
Marin	...	199	8
Mariposa	190	...	...
Mendocino	1,314	979	...
Merced	737	516	...
Modoc	93	...	...
Mono	822	915	14
Monterey	1,210	1,200	27
Napa	1,282	1,199	25
Nevada	2,028	2,240	...
Placer	1,416	1,641	...
Plumas	645	697	...
Sacramento	2,818	3,795	132
San Benito	645	428	4
San Bernardino	...	1	55
San Diego	534	737	15
San Francisco	21,478	19,041	612
San Joaquin	2,409	2,560	2
San Luis Obispo	730	831	169
San Mateo	720	760	8
Santa Barbara	705	907	298
Santa Clara	2,820	3,113	93
Santa Cruz	1,102	1,233	108
Shasta	13	...	13
Sierra	559	995	5
Siskiyou	99	...	4
Solano	1,960	1,961	9
Sonoma	331	...	89
Stanislaus	1,161	752	...
Sutter	572	602	3
Tehama	973	848	...
Trinity	...	5	10
Tulare	389	...	143
Tuolumne	1,001	922	...
Ventura	506	599	2
Yolo	119	...	...
Yuba	1,185	1,165	...
Total Vote	68,179	68,020	2,666

THE ASSEMBLY.

From the official count of the votes in the different counties in the State the Assemblymen elect are as follows:

Alameda — Cameron, R., Edwards, R., Alviso R.
Alpine and El Dorado—Miller D.
El Dorado—Fairchild D.
Amador—Swift, D., Watkins, R.
Butte—Freer, D., Werstburgher, R.
Calaveras—Reddic, R.
Colusa and Tehama—Mathews, D.
Contra Costa—Jones, R.
Del Norte—Cooper, D.
Fresno—Griffith, D.
Humboldt—Mudgett, D.
Inyo and Mono—Wasson, R.
Kern and Tulare—Arick, D.
Lake—Compton, D.
Lassen and Plumas—Kellogg, D.
Los Angeles—Crank, R., Del Valle, D.
Marin—Estee, R.
Merced and Mariposa—Bost, D.
Mendocino—Holden, D.
Modoc and Siskiyou—Daggett, D.
Monterey—Kilburn, R.
Napa—Hartson, R.
Nevada—Patterson, Long, and Mein, R.
Placer—Hale, R.
Sacramento—Young, Van Fleet and Baker, R.
San Benito—Mathews, D.
San Bernardino—Streeter, D.
San Diego—Hendrick, R.
San Joaquin—Sargent, R., Patterson, R., Paulk, R.
San Louis Obispo—Murphy, D.
San Mateo—Felton, R.
Santa Barbara and Ventura—Wasson, R.
Santa Clara—Reynolds, R., Gay, R., Wentzer R.
Santa Cruz—Cunningham, D.
Shasta and Trinity—McMurray, D.
Sierra—Wood, R.
Solano—Leake, D., Goodyear, D.
Sonoma—Samuels, D., Henshaw, D., Whipple, D.
Stanislaus—Branch, D.
Sutter—Chandler, R.
Tuolumne—Blinney, D.
Yolo—Baker, D.
Yuba—Parks, R., Brown, R.
San Francisco—Timothy O'Connor D., John D. Siebe R., H. G. Platt D., T. J. Pinder D., W. B. May, R., David McClure R., Ira G. Hoit R., Oscar Lewis R., Edward Keating D., Dennis Geary D., J. J. McCallion D., J. G. Noonan D., M. Lane D., John Burns D., W. J. Gavigan D., J. H. Gilmore D., J. W. McDonald D., P. Garrity D., H. J. Jackson D., M. B. Howard, D.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Smallpox in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A special meeting of the Board of Health was held this morning. Dr. Meares, the Health Officer, said he had called the members of the Board together for the purpose of consultation with reference to the development of smallpox. For two or three months occasional cases of smallpox have been reported—one or two a week. On Monday last 17 cases were reported, 13 yesterday and six or seven to-day. There are, therefore, 36 or 37 new cases within two days. All of the victims are respectable men and women, and none have any idea how they contracted the disease. They were scattered all over the city—on the highlands, at the Mission, in the central portion and at the water front. I am sending them out to the Pest-house as fast as possible, but one ambulance cannot do the work. There are several patients now in the city that I have not been able to send out. More force is wanted at the hospital. Thirty-four additional cases were reported to-day.

San Francisco's Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3d.—The vote of the city complete gives Garfield 19,014; Hancock, 21,418; Weaver, 641. Congress—Davis (Rep.), 19,430; Rosecrans (Dem.), 20,906; Maybell (Greenback), 665.

The Territories Democratic.

TUSCON, A. T., Nov. 3d.—G. H. Ouray (Dem.), for Delegate to Congress, so far as heard from, has 400 majority. This insures his election beyond question.

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 3.—Brent's majority in the Territory is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200.

SILVER CITY, IDAHO, Nov. 3.—The Republicans elected the Sheriff, Treasurer and most of the other officers in Owyhee county. The Democrats have re-elected Ainslee to Congress by a small majority.

The Silver State Rescued.

VIRGINIA, Nev. 3.—Every county in the State except Ormsby gives a majority for Hancock. Every nominee for the Legislature in every county in the State on the Democratic ticket is elected—except a candidate for the Senate in Ormsby county, where there is a tie, requiring a new count. Belknap and Cassidy are elected by majorities from 300 to 1,500.

New York.

[Special to the Examiner.]

The dispatches from headquarters at New York say that the Republicans concede that Hancock's majority in New York City is 42,000. There is nothing definite known about the State yet. The Republicans asserted this afternoon that Garfield's majority in the State would be about 20,000, but no figures were produced to substantiate this.

The New York *World* estimates Garfield's majority in the State at 8,000, but all estimates are hourly reduced.

Many Democrats claim that an honest count will give the State to Hancock.

New Jersey is certainly Democratic. It is so conceded by the Republicans. The Committee claims California, Colorado and Nevada. All hope concerning New York is not yet entirely abandoned.

The Democratic Victory in Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, (Nev.), Nov. 5.—This State gives the Democratic Electors a majority of from 500 to 1,000, Cassiday about 1,000, Belknap, for Supreme Judge, over 1,500. The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be 30. Every county officer in Storey, except the Sheriff, one Justice and one Constable, will be Democratic.

John Kelly Scalped.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The *Herald* says: According to the increase of the voting population during the last four years, Hancock's majority should not have been less than 50,000, if the Democrats had held their own, but as a matter of fact it has shrunk to 15,996 less than Tilden's. A similar shrinkage has occurred in Brooklyn also through sympathetic influences. It is these shrinkages which have given the State of New York to Garfield. Now, who is responsible for them? Everybody knows the responsible man, John Kelly. He is the man who broke down the Democratic party in the State last year, and elected a Republican Governor by a plurality of 42,777, when the Democratic vote, if united, was large enough to have elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 34,789. This gave the whole vast State patronage into the hands of Hancock's political adversaries to be used in aid of Garfield this year. That was the first act in the tragedy. The second act was played a fortnight ago when Kelly forced a follower of his own as a Democratic nominee for Mayor, with the desperate design of making the Democratic Presidential ticket carry a load through for his own personal advantage, no matter how much harm it might do to the Hancock ticket.

The Flag Insulted.

PANAMA, Oct. 27.—Captain Gaege of the American steam launch Isabel, has made a statement to the United States Consul Agent at Payta of the seizure of his vessel in that port by the Chileans, while he was on shore. Charles Aston and Robert McHeish, engineers, declare that they were on board at the time, and were ordered out of the launch by officers, who took possession of the vessel. After taking down the United States flag one of the officers stamped on it several times, swearing curses against the people of the United States, who as they said, were the cause of the blowing up of two of their vessels during the present war.

Scarcity of Food.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—Ordinary rye bread has risen to a double price. Great scarcity exists in St. Petersburg and in the various provinces, which American competition in wheaten flour obviously fails to meet.

Sherman Proposes to Retire.

NEW YORK, November 4.—It is reported that General Sherman, having served over thirty years, will go upon the retired list after presenting his annual report.

Death of an Editor.

EUREKA, Nov. 6.—J. E. Wyman died here last night at 9 o'clock. Judge Wyman was the editor and proprietor of the Humboldt *Daily and Weekly Times.*

Uncomfortably Close.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The Republican majority in the next House is going to be uncomfortably close. McPherson figures out to-day only one majority. The gains made on Tuesday in Congressmen were as follows: Virginia 1, Tennessee 2, Louisiana 1, Iowa 2, Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1, Missouri 1, Pennsylvania 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, making a total of 13. The losses were as follows: New York 4, Nevada 1, and California 1, making 6 in all, a net Republican gain of 7, which added to the gains made in November, and other Republicans elected, give them a total vote of 147, to 146 votes for the Democrats. These estimates give the Democrats all the Greenback vote, which in all probability they will not get. Information reaches here to-day that the Democrats in Louisiana are talking about withholding the certificate of Darrall, Republican member elect from the Third District, and if they do this the next House will be a tie, unless some of the Greenback members or two Readjuster members from Virginia vote with the Republicans.

Indiana Returns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The official returns from eighty-two counties of Indiana give the Republicans a majority of 4,489. Of the remaining eleven counties, six gave a Republican majority in October of 2,926, and five, Democratic majorities of 749. The counties heard from show a net Democratic gain of 2,672 over October.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Nov. 6.—Returns from all but three precincts in the State show the total Presidential vote to be 86,177, divided as follows: Garfield 44,787, Hancock 40,707, scattering 683.

Hancock Did Not Write a Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Herald* says there is no truth in the story that Hancock has written a letter in regard to charges of fraud against the Republican leaders in the late election and the proposal by the Democratic leaders to unearth this alleged fraund, with a view to a rejection of the Electoral votes of this State and thus throwing upon the House of Representatives the election of President and secure the election of Hancock. He has written no such letter, and, as stated to a *Herald* reporter last evening, he does not propose to take part in any such controversy. The election has taken place and the supposed results have been duly promulgated. If this result is changed, and he is declared elected on account of frauds vitiating the late election, his duty in the premises will be very clear to assume the reins of Government on the 4th of March next.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The official and unofficial reports from 48 of the 114 counties of this State give Hancock 109,293 votes, Garfield 71,325, Weaver 14,956. Hancock's plurality, 37,968; majority over all, 13,012. The same counties in 1876 gave Tilden 110,368, Hayes 78,398, Cooper 1,315. Democratic loss, 1,075; Republican loss, 7,073: Greenback gain, 13,641.

Mississipi Shoe-string District.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 6.—The throwing out of over two thousand Republican ballots was caused by reason of the use of four ordinary printers' dashes to separate the headings, while the law provides that no flag or distinguishing device should be used, and the result will be the election of General Chalmers to Congress, instead of Lynch, colored Republican.

One They Did Not Get.

WHEELING, November 6.—The contest in the Congressional Districts, between Wilson (D.) and Hutchinson (R.), which was so close that the latter's election was at one time in the last day or two, confidently claimed, it would seem, has terminated for Wilson. From the latest reliable returns Wilson has about 62 majority. He had 340 plurality about two years ago.

Two Women and a Man Killed.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Minonk, Ill., special says: A horrible accident occured near here to-day. As the Kankau train was going south, John Aden, a German farmer, his wife and niece, aged 14, attempted to cross the track in a wagon ahead of the train, and were struck by the engine, running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The two women were killed instantly, and the man died after three hours. The blame rests with the victims, who were extremely reckless in driving.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The Secretary of State, from the returns already in and estimates of the rest, predicts that the Missouri Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Democrats, 26; Republicans, 6; Greenbackers, 2. House—Democrats, 99; Republicans, 35; Greenbackers, 2. With seven doubtful districts.

Small-Pox Scourge.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Indications strongly favor the hope that the small-pox is no longer an epidemic in this city, and circumstances now are such that the utter disappearance of the dread disease from our midst within a week or so is among the probabilities. To-day up to noon there were only two cases reported, both being from the vicinity of the Tivoli.

Moody and Sankey—Utah Election.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 8.—Moody and Sankey left to-day for San Francisco, after a very successful revival. The Mormon people took great interest in the services, and it is thought a continuation of the mission a few months longer would cause serious trouble in the Mormon Church.

The full election returns are not yet in, but are sufficient to indicate the election of Cannon. The vote was very light. The Mormons were not anxious to vote, though the women turned out in full force.

Horrible Butchery in Ohio.

BATESVILLE, Nov. 8.—A horrible tragedy became known here yesterday morning Frank M. Bendenbaugh, a young German, and wealthy, who three years ago married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, came home last Saturday night intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife and child slept, assaulted them with an ax. His wife's skull was crushed by a single blow, and then his son's throat cut by the edge of the ax. He then went to the room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor, and her child and servant girl were sleeping, and killed Mrs. Stephens and child. The servant girl awakened, and sprang toward the door, but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave the alarm, and the neighbors came. It was not till morning that the murderer was found hidden in a tobacco house with his throat cut—not fatally. Jealousy, insanity and drunkenness are the theories advanced to account for the horrible crime.

Preparing to Contest New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following circular letter has been signed by William A. Fowler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and was issued to-day: The reports of fraud in elections held in this city and Brooklyn on the 2d of November are such, that if the frauds reported are established, the Electoral vote of this State will be cast for Hancock and English, and steps for a thorough investigation are now being considered. In the mean time, we hand herewith a blank form of protest, which you will please execute, varied in substance, according to the circumstances, and hand it to the county canvassers as early this week as possible—not later than Thursday, the 11th instant. The form of protest is as follows: "The undersigned hereby protests against the allowance of the vote cast for Presidential Electors at the election held November 2, 880, in (name the place), as canvassed and returned by the Board of County Canvassers of said county, for the reason that (state facts in detail.") We would respectfully request that this protest may be attached to the return of such vote that we may not be considered to have by silence acquiesced in these acts.

London Grain Markets.

LONDON, November 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* says that the weather has favored sowing and threshing. The week's threshings have brought more prominently into view the deficiency of the wheat crop and the damaged condition of barley. The best home-grown wheat was firm. Inferior samples were sold with difficulty. In many of the more important Provincial markets the finest samples advanced 1s 6d per quarter. The quantity of grain afloat, however, caused a weaker feeling in London. At the end of the week foreign wheat was in brisk demand and advanced 3d on Wednesday. but further advances were successfully resisted. On Friday the demand was slower, but holders were firm. English and foreign flour is scare and very firm throughout the week. Barley is very quiet. There was an improved demand early in the week for barley afloat, but the market is easier at the close. Oats improved a shilling, and an advance of 3d. on Monday's rates. Round corn is quiet and closed rather easier. Maize, on passage, advanced 6d. early in the week, was again slightly dearer on Wednesday, and slightly relapsed Friday but closed strong. Wheat cargoes were 3d.@6d. dearer for Red Winter early in the week. In consequence of light stocks, and the detention of vessels on passage, all descriptions were firm until Thursday, when they became quieter, in sympathy with the American market. On Friday Red Winter was 3d. to 6d. lower. American grades afloat further declined 3d. on Saturday. The sale of English wheat during the week was 42,326 quarters at 43s. 4d. against 36,553 quarters at 50s. 5d. for the corresponding period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending October 30th, were 539,524 cwt of wheat, 153,943 cwt of flour.

THE "DEMOCRAT" SQUELCHED.

The following letter came to hand through the postoffice on Friday last:

MADISON, Oct. 4th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Sir: You will please present bill for DAILY DEMOCRAT and discontinue the same from this date.

After an express understanding that private character should not be assailed during the campaign just closed, you sacrificed your manhood and every principle of honor by falsely and maliciously stating in your issue of October 27th that I was drunk on the evening of Oct. 11th.

Yours, etc. G. W. SCOTT.

"Oct." in the date is an evident error.

If Mr. Scott does not wish to continue to take our paper of course he is at liberty to stop it at any time, and his name has been erased from our list of subscribers and the bill for arrearages sent, as requested.

As to the statement about any "express understanding," with Mr. G. W. Scott, we have to deny it in toto, and furthermore are ready at any time to make affidavit that we never passed one word with Mr. Scott about politics or in regard to the campaign in any way. As a candidate for public office he received better treatment from the DEMOCRAT than he deserved.

The other statement that the DEMOCRAT stated on the 27th of October that he was drunk on the 11th, or at any time, we also deny, and refer our readers to the DEMOCRAT for proof. What we might have said about it is another matter altogether.

The little matter of manhood and honor we will try to take care of without Mr. Scott's assistance.

Third Congressional District.

The full vote of this Congressional District has not yet been received, but enough is known to make it sure that Berry is elected by over a thousand majority, with a probability that it will not be less than 1,500. We append the returns as far as known, none of which are official, however:

Counties.	Knight.	Berry.
Butte	1,455	1,373
Colusa	802	1,613
Del Norte	...	...
Humboldt	1,343	1,168
Lake	486	768
Lassen	317	342
Marin	732	536
Mendocino	729	987
Modoc	...	...
Napa	1,209	1,072
Plumas	461	434
Shasta	606	565
Sierra	832	417
Siskiyou	564	651
Solano	1,970	1,950
Sonoma	1,678	2,017
Sutter	485	503
Tehama	862	945
Trinity	362	349
Yolo	683	730
Yuba	1,116	1,232
Total	16,697	17,652

THIS issue of THE YOLO DEMOCRAT commences its fourteenth year and volume. It has been under the management of the present proprietor eleven years, he having assumed sole control in October, 1869.

* * *

LEACH, Republican, and Goodyear, Democrat, candidates for the Assembly in Solano county tied in the late election, and unless the official count changes it one way or the other, there will have to be a new election.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Examiner's* dispatches, Leach, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Fourth District by 69 majority. The *Call* gives Pacheco 87 majority.

SYMPTOMS AND REMEDIES.

Premonitory Indications of Small-pox and Its Later Development—The Best Treatment of the Disease.

As considerable inquiry has been made as to the first symtoms of small-pox and its general treatment, it will not be out of place to give a brief description of the symptoms and what to do. The period of incubation—that is, the time that elapses from the moment the patient receives the contagion until it begins to manifest its effect in the initiatory fever—is usually fourteen days, though it sometimes varies. During this time there is usually no disturbance of the ordinary health. The invasion of the disease is announced by chills, followed by fever. This is apt to be attended with pain in the back, particularly in the loins, and with nausea and vomiting. If the fever runs high, with violent pain in the back and much delerium, the disease commonly assumes a severe form. In children the disease is often announced by an attack of convulsions. The eruption begins to show itself on the third day of the fever. As a rule, it appears first on the face, then on the neck and wrists, then on the trunk, and finally on the extremities. On the fifth day the eruption is complete, and after this few or no new spots appear. It at first consists of minute rounded papules of pimples, of a characteristic solid consistency, feeling like small shot beneath the skin. It is by this peculiar solidity of the spots that smallpox, at this period, is distinguished from other papular eruptions. With the appearance of the eruption on the surface, more or less sore throat is complained of; the fauces and tonsils are red and swollen, and pustules make their appearance upon them, upon the roof of the mouth and the inside of the cheeks; the patient at the same time is commonly troubled with salivation.

For a long time the dangers of smallpox were aggravated by the means used for its cure. In accordance with the theories of the time, which still have their influence on the vulgar, the eruption was looked upon as an effort made by nature to free the system of morbid matter; the more abundant it was the better for the patient. The eruption was accordingly encouraged by warm drinks and a heated atmosphere. Sydenham was the first to inculcate the necessity of free ventilation and a cooling regimen. Mild cases require little attention, except as to hygenic measures. The disease is attended with little danger, and should run its course uninfluenced by art. When it is severe, attention should be early directed to supporting the strength of the patient. The diet should be as nutritious as he can bear, and when indicated by the pulse, wine and stimulants should be freely administered. The troublesome itching, which causes great suffering, may be alleviated by the application of sweet oil, cold cream, or lard. Opiates may be useful to procure sleep, and the bowels should be moved by mild laxatives.—*Post.*

MRS. H. KAREWSKI
Has just received and offers at the Very Lowest Rates
Ladies' and Misses' Gloves,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS, SATINS, PLUSHES,
VELVETS of the Latest Shades,
—NOVELTIES IN—
Millinery and Fancy Goods!
I beg to inform the public that I am still keeping my well known DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, and guarantee satisfactory work, with closest economy in the use of Dress Goods. MRS. H. KAREWSKI.
no4dw

$5 OUTFIT SENT FREE TO THOSE who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. oc31dw

LOWEST PRICES: BEST GOODS:
—AT—
Webb Bros.' Cheap Cash Store,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.
We have just received a Large Stock of Fall and Winter
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Notions, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Ladies Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to Match.
25 per cent. Less than Any Other House in Town,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
Don't fail to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
Respectfully,
WEBB BROS.
oc3dw

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT
WACHHORST'S,
THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.
☞ Sign of the Town Clock. ☜ NO. 79 J STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. jy10w

WM. COHEN,
SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM,)
GENERAL DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.
Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also as many new ones as shall favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price.
jy8dw

F. W. WHITTEMORE,
DRUGGIST,
One Door West of Express Office, Woodland,
Has the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Yolo County,
IMPORTS DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,
And Sells as Low as any similar Establishment in California.
oc6d W4t,w2m

The Election is Over!
The Smoke of the Battle cleared away, and the People are now enabled to coolly judge as to the best place to purchase goods; therefore
M. COHEN,
—OF THE—
GREAT
San Francisco
AUCTION STORE!
Desires to direct the attention of People of Woodland and Yolo Co., generally, to the
IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
NEW GOODS
Just received at his well known and popular Store in the
BANK BLOCK.
This Entirely New Stock consists of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
AND, INDEED,
EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE
Which goes to make up a First-Class Dry Goods and Clothing Store.
The New Stock was bought for cash and will be SOLD FOR CASH, at Prices so Reasonable that none can complain. The politest attention uniformly given to all customers.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
Call and examine the entirely new stock, ascertain prices, and we guarantee a sale, and complete satisfaction to the buyer.
GREAT S. F. AUCTION STORE,
BANK BLOCK, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
no4dw M. COHEN, Prop'r.

PRESIDENT HAYES
Has Arrived!
—AND SO HAS—
L. CHARMAK
OF THE FIRM OF
Charmak & Levy,
—WITH AN—
IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fall and Winter
GOODS
Which Have Just Been Received at the
FARMERS & MECHANICS
STORE!
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
Fancy and Staple, of all Descriptions.
DRESS GOODS,
With Trimmings to Match, a Specialty,
And which cannot be found elsewhere outside of the Metropolitan cities.
A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF
Gents' and Boys' Clothing
The Best Line of Goods ever exhibited in Yolo County or elsewhere.
In fact the FARMERS AND MECHANICS STORE is now acknowledged to be THE LEADING Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium of Woodland. Goods sold at the
VERY LOWEST FIGURES!
☞ Please call And examine our IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, whether you desire to purchase or not.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!
CHARMAK & LEVY,
Excelsior Block,
sep20dw. WOODLAND, CAL.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 11, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

Wednesday, Nov. 3d, 1880.

Guardianship of Elizabeth Lusk—Ordered that letters issue to the applicant, A. D. Porter, on filing a bond in the sum of $1,000.

Friday, Nov. 5th, 1880.

Ordered by the Court that a trial jury consisting of 30 names be drawn and summoned to attend before the Court on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, at one o'clock P.M. In compliance with this order, the Clerk, in the presence of the Court, proceeded to, and did draw from the jury box the following names to constitute said jury, viz: John Cradwick, J. W. Black, S. O. Barker, W. G. Hunt, Andrew Marshall, Jacob Henry, R. M. Bennett, Jacob Guysi, C. T. Bidwell, A. D. Ryon, B. F. Howard, E. G. Bray, J. I. Hall, Allan Poole, W. G. Henneke, A. Burns, J. I. Eaton, W. Y. Gordon, Robert Leason, Z. B. Kincheloe, John F. Baker, J. J. Black, Watson Barnes, E. Gallup, G. Rodolph, G. P. Botterill, G. K. Glenn, James McMahon, John Streicher and Joseph A. Dearing.

Ordered that a special venire of 12 jurymen be ordered to try the case of Stahl vs. Dyer.

DENSON, JUDGE—BY REQUEST.

Bank of Woodland vs. W. B. Treadwell—Answer to stand as originally made, submitted and taken under advisement.

Terrill & Williams vs. Montgomery—New trial ordered, exceptions taken, with stay of proceedings of 20 days.

G. B. Lewis vs. Agnes Bemmerly—Treadwell and Baker appear for plaintiff, J. C. Ball for defendant. Demurrer overruled. Witnesses examined and recess taken until 7 o'clock P. M., when the consideration of the case was resumed, argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

Lewis & Dutton vs. Foster & Greene—Cause submitted.

Saturday, Nov. 6th, 1880.

E. R. BUSH, JUDGE.

Stahl vs. Dyer—Cause came on regularly to be heard, C. P. Sprague appearing for plaintiff and Jno. Lambert and W. B. Treadwell for defendant. The following special jurors were empaneled to try the cause: Joseph Grafton, E. L. Clark, George Loring, T. R. Porter and J. M. Kelly. Witnesses were then examined and the case argued and submitted to the jury, who, after being out a short time, returned with the following verdict:

We, the jury, find for the plaintiff for the return of the billiard table described in plaintiff's complaint, and in case such return cannot be made then for its value in the sum of $237.50.

J. M. KELLY, Foreman.

To Democrats.

The recent election in this State and county teaches us a lesson which it behooves us to heed. It shows that by systematic, persistent work on the part of all who have respect for and who cling to the time-honored principles of the party, success is within reach. It shows that the sentiment of a majority of the voters of California is against centralization and in favor of broad and liberal administration of the affairs of the Government. It shows that the idea of denominating this Government a "Nation," and that the efforts put forth by the Radical press all over the country to educate the people up (or down) to that idea, is repugnant to the masses west of the Rocky Mountains in such a degree that a majority have manifested their opposition thereto at the ballot box. All this is encouraging to the future welfare of the party here. Not long from this time we will have State and county elections in California, and it is to be hoped that Democrats will keep that fact ever before their minds. That California is Democratic when all unite in the good work of sustaining the principles upon which the party is based, was clearly demonstrated last Tuesday, and all that is wanting to insure success in the future is union of sentiment among all the elements which go to make up the party here. In this county the result was very encouraging to that end. All bickerings were ignored. All old sores were healed over. Personal animosities were forgotten, and, as far as we know, the party in old Yolo is once more united and ready to work on the old basis of voting the local ticket on principle. Let this be the ruling spirit by which we are to be guided in the future, and success at the next general election is certain. We have had enough of this chopping around. There is nothing in it. We can see the result arising from putting Republicans in office by Democratic votes. It only gives them so much more power to work against us when State or national issues are at stake. Let good feeling, then, prevail among Democrats in this county, and let all strive to so conserve our forces as to maintain our supremacy in this county at the next and many succeeding local elections.

Mr. Hester's Reply to the Republican.

CLARKSBURG, Nov. 1st, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Woodland *Republican* of Oct. 30th charges me with saying that Mr. G. W. Scott was pledged to vote for the repeal of what is known as the Drainage and Debris Law, if he should be elected to the Assembly; and I am chastised by the editor rashly and severely for circulating this story in Merritt precinct. The question is, did I circulate the story as published in the *Republican*? I say positively—I did not. But for the benefit of the large-brained, long-eared, braying ass of the little *Republican* and all concerned, I will state just what I did say. I said I considered Mr. Baker a safer man for us on the Sacramento river question to represent us in the Legislature, than Mr. Scott. It was asked why? I said that the people who lived on the high lands in the county as a general thing were opposed to the Drainage and Debris Law, and that some of them were mad because all of Yolo county had been included in the Drainage District; that Mr. Scott owned large tracts of high land; and that it was but natural his sympathies should be with the high land men. At this point a stranger asked me if I pretended to say that Mr. Scott was opposed to the Debris Law? I said, "No sir, I do not say so. I never heard him say anything about it. But I do say that the owners of high land are generally opposed to it, and if Scott is not opposed to it he is one of the exceptions." The subject was here dropped. This conversation took place at the Olive Branch Hotel in the town of Washington, and I have repeated it in substance three or four times to some of my neighbors in Merritt precinct. Whether there is anything in the above that is ungentlemanly, or that smacks of a small-brained demagogue, I leave for the public to judge. I claim the right to compare candidates for public office. ROBERT F. HESTER.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that Mr. Scott pledged himself to vote both ways on the question referred to. I have written in a hurry. I hope that you will publish all that I have said. R. F. H.

The Republican Jubilee.

A jollification meeting was held by our Republican friends at this place Monday evening, but what there was to be "jolly" about we were at a loss to discover. As the parade was principally made up of a club which went by the euphonious name of Garfield Canal Boys, it is to be presumed that the election of the wonderful statesman who "built himself up" to the proud station of President elect, had something to do with the demonstration. Headed by the Ellis Band, those brave sailors, in their "G." uniform, marched up Main St. to Washington Hall, followed by the usual number of stragglers, and upon their arrival at that popular theater organized a meeting, over which that veteran leader, Jno. M. Rhodes, presided. Upon taking the chair Mr. Rhodes announced to the assembled multitude that he felt good. That when the telegraph (an invention which the Republican party had the honor of introducing in this country) flashed the glad tidings of victory to this Coast (which had also been opened up to the outside world by the great party of "idees"), his heart had warmed within his bosom and joy permeated his entire physical structure. At this juncture a small boy excitedly announced that C. H. Garoutte, the man who won $682.50 on the election, had entered the hall. At this announcement the presiding officer's voice was completely drowned by vociferous cheering and other demonstrations of delight, and Mr. Garoutte was forthwith hoisted upon the stage and called on for a speech. This he proceeded to give them in his usual eloquent and telling manner. He attempted the facetious, the ferocious and the pathetic by turns, and at the rounding off of each period was vociferously applauded by his admiring audience. Closing with a grand peroration (which sounded strangely familiar to all old Hesperian students under the Martin regime), Mr. Garoutte retired amidst a whirlwind of applause.

The next speaker whom the Chairman introduced was none other than Mr. R. Clark, who has figured in Yolo for some time as the acknowledged leader of the Workingmen, and in the late campaign was theoretically a Weaver man, but, when it came down to cases, threw his influence, which amounted to one vote, in favor of hard-money Garfield. Mr. Clark had a very neat little speech fixed up for the occasion, and would have got through with it to his own and everybody else's satisfaction had he not been interrupted right in the best part by that incorrigible old nuisance, August Rose, who suddenly proposed "dree sheers mit Indeanny und dot clorious old Ny-ark Shtade!" This brought down the house, and Clark, seconding the motion, gracefully withdrew. After the tumult had subsided, Professor F. A. Pedler—not altogether unknown to fame as a Republican orator, and first tenor in campaign glee clubs—appeared on the stage and was presented to the audience by the Chairman. After devoting about thirty seconds to perpetrating one of those exceedingly suggestive and fascinating smiles for which the Professor is so justly celebrated, he intimated to the audience that refreshments were now being served by the ladies at the Town Hall, and, as his nephew had already copiously quoted from the popular speech he usually delivered on occasions of that kind, he would not detain them any longer. The meeting then adjourned and the procession marched back to the vicinity of the Town Hall, in which the ladies had arranged two long tables loaded with viands suitable to a Canal Boy's taste, and it is unnecessary to state that said viands were done ample justice to by members of the Club. The reporter of this paper hereby acknowledges an invitation to be present and partake of the good things set forth, but, owing to a severe attack of indigestion which he experienced when the news from the Empire State was received, did not put in an appearance. Thanks to the ladies for the invitation, all the same, however.

Board of Supervisors.

Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

Board met—all present.

On motion, ordered that August Schmidt be admitted to the County Hospital.

On motion, ordered that Supervisor Newton inquire into the condition of Robert Sinkey, and render such assistance as he shall deem proper in the premises.

Bids for furnishing supplies for County Hospital received and found to be as follows: J. H. Eaton & Son, $125.00; C. B. Culver & Co., $124.50; Porter & Co., $125.00. The contract was awarded to C. B. Culver & Co.

On motion of S. N. Mering, ordered that a vacancy be declared in the office of Warden of County Hospital, to take effect on December 1st, 1880.

On motion of J. C. Smith, ordered that William Wishart be and is hereby appointed Warden to fill said vacancy from Dec. 1st, 1880.

On motion, ordered that the County Surveyor be instructed to define the line of road running east and west between lands of Diggs and Sutton and George Eustis and H. Marston, and report at next regular meeting, and after said line is defined the Roadmaster is instructed to remove obstructions.

Board adjourned until to-day at 9 o'clock A.M.

Quinine and Arsenic

Form the basis of many of the Ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of Physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver Complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the Liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For Sale by all Dealers

Roll of Honor.

The following is the roll of honor of Plainfield district, for the month ending November 5th, 1880: Anna Ogden 83, Lenard Cassel 78, Charles Ogden 74, Nellie Griffin 77, Lena Germeshausen 85, Lauren Ogden 79, Charles Speck 75, Henry Johnson 90, Willie Germeshausen 78, Selma Germeshausen 80, Mamie Brannigan 97, Belle Cassel 96, Fannie Anderson 96, Janie Brannigan 97, Nellie Brannigan 96, Grace Hill 96, Amelia Germeshausen 98, Douglas Hill 97 Homer Cook 97, Theodore Oeste 98, Willie Enyart 96, Katie Germeshausen 97, Nettie Miller 98, Johnnie Griffin 98, Johnnie Anderson 98, Henry Germeshausen 93, Otto Greiner 93.

S. E. LOWE, Teacher.

Another S. S. Concert.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—*Dear Sir*—The people who attended our S. S. concert on the 31st ult. were so well pleased with the manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves, and such general satisfaction was experienced by all present, that we have been requested to repeat it, which we shall be glad to do next Sunday night. The programme will be changed a little, and there will be several new pieces added, which will no doubt add much toward making it a success. Yours truly,

E. C. GILBERT.

Roll of Honor.

The following is the report of Fairview School for two months, ending November 5th, 1880: Susie Peake 95, George Blodgett 93, Ross Booth 94, Nannie Gibbs 94, Edna Gibbs 96, Willie Lincoln 94, Grant Lincoln 96, Fred Gibbs 94, Earnest Blodgett 95, Thomas Cook 93, Frank Cook 90, Herbert Clemens 90.

IDA KISE, Teacher.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[Star (*) Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.]

Transactions in wheat are few and far between in this market.

Our hotels are all doing a good business at present, transient custom being on the increase.

One thing is settled. Schmechel is *the* boss Tailor of the town. *

The Red Bluff *Cause* can't yet see how it was that Knight got so badly walloped. Come down here, Jerome, and we'll tell you.

Wouldn't it be amusing to witness a pugilistic encounter between Alva Udell and A. Musselman, with the great Denis as referee.

The best fitting and most durable corset is the A La Sirene Corset, at Nickelsburg's. *

The *Bee* seems to rejoice as much over the election of Garfield as does its more radical contemporaries. Nice "independent" paper, the *Bee* is.

The Tax Collector is now ready to issue receipts to all who desire to pay up. Taxes are received by the Sheriff at his office in the Court House.

Stoves are beginning to make their appearance in barrooms and other business places. A nice cheerful fire feels quite comfortable these chilly mornings.

Merchants are well satisfied with the fall campaign so far, and are looking forward to a good winter trade. We hope their anticipations may be fully realized.

Saturday's *Bee* actually came to us without one word about "greenbacks" in it. It tells us all about "The mistake of the South" though, and that's pretty good.

The Sheriff, who is also ex-officio Tax Collector, is busy making out statements from the assessment roll preparatory to the collection of State and county taxes.

A large number of men and teams from Yolo are now at work on the Yuba river levee. We understand they will have steady work there until the heavy rains of Winter set in.

W. Schmechel, the Tailor guarantees a *perfect fit* or no charge. *

Several cases of ague are reported in town, but in nearly every instance the patients brought the complaint with them from some other locality. Woodland is not subject to malarial diseases.

We notice that Chancellor Hartson got away with Dennis Spencer for the Assembly from Napa county by only a nominal majority. Dennis made a gallant fight, and may well feel proud of his vote, even if he was defeated.

Eld. H. D. Connell, well known in Woodland, was defeated for the Assembly in Santa Cruz county, he being the Republican nominee. This is somewhat surprising, considering that Santa Cruz county is strongly Republican.

Knight's Landing stood up nobly for the Democratic ticket. The boys of old Grafton are "stayers," and don't you forget it. They carried the precinct for Baker with big odds to work against, and we congratulate them on the result.

From official returns the Republican majorities in Napa county were: Garfield 116; Knight, 137; Hartson (for Assembly), 11. Napa and Solano are about the only counties in which Knight ran ahead of the Republican Presidential ticket.

There was a young fellow named Knight,
Who gave us a terrible fright;
But now we feel merry,
For Campbell P. Berry,
He knocked Georgie higher'n a kite,
And the verdict is, "Served him just right."

Petroleum V. Nasby was about the most sensible Democrat we have heard of. When the election returns from Indiana came in he committed suicide, and thereby saved himself the humiliation consequent upon a worse defeat in November. Petroleum was a philosopher.

But very few men who really want work can be seen about the towns in Yolo county. In fact, we may say that there are, in proportion, fewer idle men in this county at this season of the year than for several years past. It is to be hoped the tramp nuisance has to a great extent abated.

Mr. G. S. Spring is having a big sale of the "Boss" coffee pot, at the Postoffice. It is a very cheap, simple and effective arrangement, economizing coffee and at the same time making it stronger and all in three seconds. It is equally good for tea. A receipt for use accompanies the "Boss."

There is, to our certain knowledge, at least one house in Yolo county known for fair dealing and low prices. We refer to A. Nickelsburg & Bro. *

If the large number of Democrats who bet on different election possibilities would have taken our advice and refrained from laying any wagers at all, they would now be much lighter of heart and heavier of pocket than they are. As Jim Root says, "It's mighty resky to bet on anything that kin talk, boys."

The road between this place and Capay is very badly cut up and exceedingly dusty. The passengers arriving on the regular stage yesterday morning were a sight to look at, the north wind causing the dust to follow in clouds all the way down. As the fare is only twenty-five cents each way, we certainly think the drivers earn their money and a great deal more.

The leading Democrats of Sacramento city and county took off their coats on election day and worked like tigers for their candidates. Under the very discouraging circumstances surrounding them there, we rather glory in their spunk, and congratulate them upon the good results of their well spent labor. Although impossible for them to win, they at least held their opponents back and prevented an overwhelming defeat.

Some one left a water-faucet in the standing basin of the Assembly Sergeant-at-Arms room at the Capitol, open on Friday night; as a result the room and the Controller's business office below were both flooded before morning. The damage is by no means inconsiderable, and it will be some time before the rooms can be thoroughly dried out, the damaged carpets replaced, and the wall surfaces be restored to their original condition.—*Record-Union.*

Our wool producers are beginning to wake up to the importance of securing to themselves the profits on the manufacture of the product of the county. It is thought by many that by a co-operation of all the principal sheep men of the county a manufactory could be put in successful operation at this place whereby the wool grown here could be manufactured into goods, the profits of which would accrue directly to those embarking in the enterprise.

In his speech at Dunnigans, R. Clark stated that Hon. J. T. Farley, when at Woodland a few nights previous, had proved conclusively that the Democrats had put down the Rebellion. Mr. Clark then asked that if Farley's statement was true, who had inaugurated the Rebellion? Pausing for an answer to this very pertinent question he was somewhat startled by an Irishman in the crowd yelling out, "Dinnis Kearney, be Jazes. Yez have laid iverythin' ilse to him, and why not give him the credit iv *that*." The laugh was decidedly on Clark.

Since the burning of the school-house in Washington, the two schools taught by B. F. Howard and Miss Kittie C. Gray have been suspended. The primary school taught by Miss E. A. Seeley in another building was not interfered with by the fire, and has continued in session as usual. Arrangements have been made by which the other schools will be resumed next Monday. Hanson Hall in the Washington Hotel has been rented and partitioned into two rooms, and will be occupied until such time as a new school building shall be provided.

See notice of the proposed sale of horses at auction next Saturday by Humphry Hicks.

The funeral of the late Dr. Bush on Monday was very largely attended. The cortege to the grave numbered fifty vehicles.

The ringing of the new Catholic bell at 6 o'clock mornings and evenings and at the noon hour, gives Woodland a decidedly city "tone," and reminds us very forcibly of 7th and K, in Sacramento.

Our worthy postmaster is a lucky dog. Not only did he capture one of Yolo's fairest daughters the other day, but the chances are he will remain in his present lucrative position for the next four years.

A. Musselman, Greenback candidate for Congress in this District got 87 votes out of a possible 34,436. This goes to show that a Musselman stands no show in a Christian and enlightened Congressional District.

It is amusing to see how earnestly a majority of our Democratic contemporaries are devoting their space and talents to the interests of agriculture since the result of the recent election has been ascertained.

H. S. Brown desires us to state that he has a number of work horses and mules which he wishes to dispose of at private sale. Any one wanting to purchase stock of the above description would do well to give Mr. Brown a call.

Sunday evening about seven o'clock Julius Gosliner of this city experienced a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs from the effects of which he was completely prostrated. We understand, however, that he is better, and will probably be all right again in a few days.

The *State Democrat*, an evening paper published in Sacramento, has succumbed to the inevitable and ceased to exist. It seems impossible for a Democratic paper to succeed in the "City of the Plains." We are sorry our contemporary has been compelled to suspend.

Now that his friend and confederate in the Credit Mobilier business has been elected President, no doubt Schuyler Colfax will emerge from his obscurity and take a place in Mr. Garfield's Cabinet. Everything considered, we think it due Mr. Colfax to be thus recognized by the President-elect.

H. Shawl keeps the largest stock, the newest styles, and best quality of gents. dress hats at the lowest prices. *

Assemblyman elect F. E. Baker was the recipient of a complimentary serenade last evening, the Ellis Band furnishing the music, and many of Mr. Baker's friends were present to congratulate him upon his election. Refreshments were served, speech making indulged in, and a general jollification had.

A fellow who had been a warm supporter of General Garfield during the late canvass gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis the night after election, and when asked what he did it for remarked that he had learned from a Democratic orator early in the campaign that the Republican was the original secession party and "them was his sentiments adzactly."

A Napa colored Republican sat in the Supervisors' room the other night when the votes were being counted. After sitting there about half an hour he got up with a very long face and went out into the hall, where he met a friend, and in a greatly disgusted tone said: "Ise very much afeard Massa Garfield is badly beaten; I sot in thar over half an hour, and I declar I didn't hear his name called once."—*Reporter.*

Grapes are said to keep well when put away in the following manner: Take a well bound cask from which the head has been removed, and place at the bottom a good layer of fine sawdust and bran. On this place a layer of grapes, then each alternately, until the cask is full, taking care that there is sufficient bran between each layer of grapes to prevent their touching each other. Put on the head, which is to be cemented, and the grapes will keep well for a year.

We are informed that on last Monday while sowing grain on his ranch near Madison, J. S. Tutt met with a serious accident which may prove fatal. He was standing on the wagon upon which the sower was placed, and the wheels of the wagon dropping into a chuck hole the sower was pitched forward against Mr. Tutt in such a way as to knock him off the wagon, and in the fall he sustained what is feared to be severe internal injuries.

Parties who came down from Fremont Bar this morning report that the work of constructing the wing-dam at that point is progressing finely. As yet there is no improvement in the obtaining of a greater depth of water, however, but a change for the better will soon be apparent. The piles are being driven and between them the space is being filled in with brush. It is thought the dam will not be completed till about the 15th of the present month.—*Saturday's Bee.*

We have received the Winter number of *Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly*, published in New York. The idea of this magazine is to furnish a list, (with illustrations,) of all the possible things imaginable which would be suitable for presents to the little ones, or to adult friends, and the scope of the work is on a large and liberal scale. To those contemplating giving presents the coming holidays this magazine will be invaluable, and as the price is only 15 cents it is within the reach of all. Publication office 285 to 295, Eighth Avenue, New York.

There are from one to four cars loaded with immigrants from the East passing through Truckee daily. Many of the passengers are people of means, and nearly all of respectability. If the newcomers all settle in this State we are certainly receiving a desirrble addition to our population. The cars are provided with sleeping berths, so that passengers can make themselves very comfortable. The cars are attached to the regular express train until they reach Omaha, when they are connected to a freight train. The difference in time between these trains and a regular passenger is from four to six days.

Says the San Francisco *Exchange*, referring to the late election: "It was one of the most peaceful known in the annals of San Francisco. There was hardly a ripple of excitement visible anywhere, and drunkenness and profane objurgatory language were at a discount. As the culminating day of many previous days of excitement, it was almost phenomenal in its Sabbath-like quiet. Nothing can more strongly illustrate our political elasticity, which, stretching almost illimitably in passion and vituperation, suddenly yields to the dictates of reason."

The Tax Collector will make visits to different parts of the county, to give all a chance to pay their taxes, as follows: Clarksburg, Webber's Store, Monday, Nov. 15th; Washington, Greene's Hotel, Wednesday, 17th; Davisville, Marden's Hotel, 18th; Winters, Harlan & Spaulding's store, 19th; Madison, Hilliker's Hotel, 20th; Blacks Station, Laugenour's store, Monday, 22d; Knights Landing, Union Hotel, 23d; Cacheville, Knight's Hotel, 24th. At Woodland, Sheriff's office, on and after Thursday, Nov. 25th. All taxes unpaid Dec. 27th, 1880, will be delinquent, and 5 per cent will be added thereto after that date.

If the Associated Press would have one responsible party—and only one—in the county seat of each county upon whom to rely for a report of the vote cast at general elections, then the result could be made known several days prior to the official count and the people relieved of their suspense. But when they rely on this, that or the other person for any report he may see fit to make concerning the vote in different localities, if the vote of the State is close, as in this election, then are the people who depend on the newspapers for election intelligence annoyed for days with conflicting reports and varying estimates. The people of the interior feel this annoyance greatly, and in many places the actual result will not be known for two or three weeks after election day.

This year's chestnuts and other nuts found in the eastern States have made their appearance in this market.

The work of trimming the trees in the Court yard goes bravely on, members of the chain gang being utilized for that purpose.

Robert Terrill, formerly of Terrill and Williams, of Davisville, and now extensively engaged in farming in Colusa county, was in town yesterday.

Many of the trees which border the sidewalks of our principal streets, as well as shrubbery in yards, are now undergoing the trimming process.

The celebrated "Crown Shirt" is highly praised. It can't be surpassed in fit and durability. To be found at Henry Shawl's. *

Mrs. E. C. Sears, wife of F. T. Sears of this place, with her little son, arrived here last Friday from a five months visit to her old homes in Indiana and Kentucky.

A good many of the boys who put up their money on election possibilities are becoming anxious to have things decided one way or the other so they may either take down the stakes or be relieved of their suspense.

C. Grosse, who a couple of weeks ago sustained a fracture of the right arm by the falling of the framework of a barn upon which he was at work, is able to be around, but it will be some time before he can use the injured member to very good advantage.

What has become of the little organ of culture? We have missed that nice family journal for several days. Is it possible it has gone from our gaze without a note of warning? If so, what'll the *Mail* do to find some one to growl at? We hope the dear old girl won't pitch into us.

On Monday, November 1st, Ephraim Cook, who resides near Plainfield, fell to the ground from the top of a new barn upon which he was at work and sustained a fracture of two ribs and other injuries of a less serious nature. At last reports Mr. Cook was improving and will soon be out again.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce. *

The only case which came up before the Superior Court Tuesday was that of A. D. Porter as Guardian of Elizabeth Lusk, vs. W. H. Lusk, and a decree of divorce was granted Elizabeth Lusk on the ground of cruelty. The property, amounting to some $12,000, was divided equally between the plaintiff and defendant

Oysters in every style at Glendinning's. *

As a rule our winter sown wheat when it matures at all is plumper and more marketable than wheat grown on summer-fallowed ground. Especially is this true on the hill land in the western part of the county. The consequence is that more land will be plowed and sown to wheat this winter than has been cultivated in that way for some years past.

Roll of honor for Capay School for the month ending November 5, 1880:—Loren Faber 100, Bettie Alexander 99, Willie Botterill 100, Olive Mayhew 96, Levi Clarke 97, Etta Woods 95, Johnnie Woods 96, Lulu Clarke 95, Willie Woods 98, Mary Crabtree 94, Willie Mayhew 98, Janie Crabtree 92, Marcellus Clarke 98, Birdie Armstrong 99, Rose Nurse 95, Alfred Young 99. DELLA DEXTER, Teacher.

On Monday last, near Cacheville, Leonard Knight, while attempting to remove a stick of cord wood from between the frame and the wheel of a wagon where it had got wedged in by falling from the load, got his hand caught between the stick and the spokes of the wheel just as the team was started up, and in such a manner as to crush it horribly, the flesh being torn and lacerated and several of the bones broken. It is feared Knight will lose the use of his hand, even if amputation is not found necessary.

Ice-cream every morning at Glendinning's. *

The Woodland Quadrille Band—consisting of John Jacobs, first violin; James Simpson prompter and guitarist; Adam Dinzler, clarionet; Emil Dinzler, cornet; and Stanley Peek, basso—propose to give a grand promenade concert and ball at Central Hall on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, to which all will be in due time formally invited. The Band also proposes to give social parties every two weeks during the winter months. As this is one of the best quadrille bands in the State, we have no doubt they will meet with the encouragement they deserve in their proposed socials. Formal notice of the grand ball to come off on Thanksgiving will be given in due time.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Nancy Hubbard, Yolo county, by Rev. D. D. Hart, French Hubbard, of Yolo county, to Sophie Lizzetta Delps, of San Francisco.

DIED.

In Woodland, November 7th, Dr. J. P. Bush, aged 76 years and 2 months.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Nov. 6th, 1880:

Alexander, Chas.	Ferleman, Kate
Adams, Wm.	Hutchen, T. J.
Brandess, Wm.	Rutledge, Mrs. A. L.
Brannigan, Peter	Smith, John B. (2)
Coates, L. A.	Saul, Kate
Everett, Joe	Smith, W. H.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. oc11dMWF&w

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

NOTICE.

I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at some point on Main street, in Woodland, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 13th,

4 Head of Good Work Horses.

no9dwtd HUMPHREY HICKS.

NOTICE.

ALL OUT OF EMPLOYMENT,

Should address FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey Street, New York; an active agent wanted in every town. All who wish to make money rapidly, should send *Thirty Cents* for five weeks subscription, to *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, (the only Democratic Illustrated Paper published.) Clubs of four, for five weeks, for one dollar, or sample copy will be sent for 6 cents postage stamps. Illustrated Catalogue free. no4dlaw&wlm

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor.

No. 103 J Street, between 4th and 5th, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Autumn and Winter wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Suits, $25 and upward; Pants, $5 and upward. oc10dwlm

Disease and Death.

Disease and Death, when they reach our own households, are too serious for jesting, we use our best endeavors to drive off the dread messengers, and are only happy when we feel that they are at a distance. At the first approach of that fell distroyer, Consumption, in the shape of a cough or slight cold as well as more severe Bronchial or Catarrhal Complaints, we should at once use Eilert's Extract of Tar and Cherry. It has no superior in such cases. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

There is no earthly boon more precious than good health, and it behooves its possessor to endeavor to retain it. If you are assailed with such provoking ills as sick headaches, torpid liver, sour stomach and a general feeling of weariness and disgust, don't go and commit suicide but take Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills and be cured.

Mothers will find Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup just the medicine to have in the house for the children, it will cure colds, coughs, sore throat and regulate the bowels; try it.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises will be relieved by Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all Druggist.

Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject to are readily overcome and cured by using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder according to plain directions. Sold by all Druggists.

No stock of drugs is complete which does not include Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. It is the best remedy known for coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption.* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public Speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere. oc12dTTS&w

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* de22dwMWF

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. no4

SPECIAL NOTICE
—TO—
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND
LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD
AT WOODLAND,
......HAVE A......
LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT
......OF......
Oregon Pine,
Sugar Pine
......AND......
REDWOOD LUMBER,
DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER
......AND......
FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,
Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helen, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.
jyldw

G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
College Block, Main Street, Woodland.

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, School and Miscellaneous Books, Albums, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Perfumery, etc. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Work done and goods sold at lowest rates. sepldw

THISTLE DEW WHISKEY
TRADE MARK.

Henry W. Smith & Co's
CELEBRATED
KENTUCKY
THISTLE DEW
WHISKEY.
HENRY W. SMITH & CO.,
DISTILLERS,
Kenton County, Sixth District, Kentucky.
OFFICE:
252 & 254 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

J. B. ELSTON, Druggist,

Sole agent for the above celebrated Whiskey for Woodland and vicinity, will execute orders direct from the distillery if so desired. F. MANDLEBAUM, 312 Sacramento Street, S. F., General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Thistle Dew Whiskey has been the unexceptional favorite brand East and South, and has always retained its original purity, and therefore recommended for medicinal use by our best physicians, as the only safe stimulant as can be verified by authentic analyses, etc. oc1dw

HELP YOURSELVES BY MAKING money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, oc3ldw

MALARIAL
BLOOD
POISONING,

Causing Chills and Fever Dumb Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Typhoid Fevers, Biliousness, Liver, Stomach, and Kidney disorders, and many other ailments, destroying the health and lives of millions, is driven out of the system, and radically cured by the use of the LION MALARIA AND LIVER PAD and GANGLIONIC BODY AND FOOT PLASTERS, the cheapest and only perfect treatment by the Absorption principle. The Plasters acting in conjunction with the Pad upon the nerve centers and remote parts of the body, in absorbing and thoroughly ridding the system from MALARIAL POISON.

The whole treatment, PAD, BODY PLASTER and FOOT PLASTERS, all combined, sold for $1.00—the cheapest and best remedy ever discovered, and a positive cure guaranteed if worn according to directions. Remember, Pad, Body Plaster and Foot Plasters, the whole, $1.00. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by

THE LION MEDICINE CO.,
NEW YORK.
J. B. ELSTON, Ag't, Woodland,
au26w4-5p6m

MISS EMMA CANTRELL. MISS MOLLIE ASKIN.
CANTRELL & ASKIN,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS,
BANK BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.
au20dw

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE
VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.

Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.

FARE, $5.00. Round Trip, $8.00.

A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M., and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.

H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.
G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. jel7-dw

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. jyldw

$10 OUTFIT FURNISHED FREE, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. oc3ldw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

Robin.

Robin's come back with his wife,
And his voice is mellow as ever;
And happy as ever his life,
And as full of happy endeavor.

With his coming now live the flowers,
The sunshine and soft winds sweet;
How Robin brings back the glad hours
That make the summer complete.

Do you know, O Robin, what makes
You so dear to this heart of mine?
Why the thought of you awakes
A memory divine?

Of all the singers of which fair spring
Or blooming summer can boast,
Who make the air with their music ring,
Little Edith loved you most.

Ah, those were happy hours
To her heart undimmed by guile;
Little Edith at play among the flowers,
You singing to her the while!

Have you forgotten the little maid
Who made my life serene?
Parting from me my soul's sad shade,
Letting God's sunlight come between.

Robin, I feel again and again,
Your heart to her doth reach;
For you are a link in the golden chain
That binds us each to each!

Little Edith is in heaven now,
Over the mystical Sea;
But, Robin, keep singing; somehow,
You bring her back to me!

—Geo. Newell Lovejoy.

Colorado Wonders.

Thousands of disappointed gold-seekers have returned to their homes, sadder if not wiser men, while thousands of others remain prospecting, and will continue to do so while the snow (now of daily occurrence in some parts) drives them into winter quarters. There has been a great number of new claims made, which will necessarily require time to develop; while the discoveries of last year have (a great many of them) been more or less developed, in some cases showing handsome assays. One of the biggest "strikes" this year is a mine that Governor Tabor and others purchased for $150,000, and which is said to be the biggest "bonanza" yet held by him. Experts assert that half a million of ore is in sight, with no limit to the possibilities. The owners will not sell at any price, but will work it for all it is worth. The Chrysolite, after much fluctuation, is panning out well, and the stock owners are rejoicing. Of those who sacrificed their stock a few weeks since, when the bears had full sway, deponent sayeth not. Ditto the Little Pittsburgh. Leadville has got rid of its great floating and turbulent elements, and appears to have settled down to legitimate mining business, the most of the important mines showing satisfactory results, and giving to the stockholders greater or lesser dividends. Smelting and stamping machinery is being placed in the mining districts with the same degree of activity and solidity that machinery would be placed in a lumber mill in Michigan.

Mineral is there, and it must be got out. There is very little of any excitement in mining circles. Legitimate business seems to rule now and mining is freely engaged in. Reports of rich finds are frequent, and while many are mere fabrications, others are not, and embryo developments give assurance that the lucky finders have got something for their hardships, privations and sufferings. Mines are not developed in a day, any more than a salt well is put down and the product barreled in twenty-four hours. In hundreds of cases the finder of a gold mine is penniless and the location of his "find" is remote from accessibility. It takes time and money for him to get out the metals; hence there is no occasion for immediate alarm that the Colorado gold mines have played out, and that Denver and all other places here will go to the Old Scratch. During my stay this summer, I have learned of no case where a developed mine has played out. It was said a few weeks since that the famous Chrysolite and Little Pittsburgh had run out—that all the mineral had been extracted. As subsequent events have proved it was the same old game of "stock bearing," and those who were taken with the panic, and sacrificed their stock, contributed just so much to the earthly possessions of those who were in the ring. There are many inferior mines, and it is a poor man who does not own an interest in a "hole" somewhere if he has lived here a few days or weeks; and there are mines that are absolutely worthless—the ore being of such poor grade as to make it cost more than it's worth to work it; but of the thousand and one developed mines, honestly stocked and properly managed, I have yet to hear of one that has been exhausted and abandoned.

Occasionally stories reach us from remote parts of the mountains; and some of them require many grains of allowance in order to make them palatable. It is reported that recently two young men, prospectors, found themselves several miles from their camp, and before starting on the back trail, sat down to eat up their scanty food. Soon they were disturbed by loud peals of laughter, immediately followed by unearthly screams, and then, almost in the same breath, heard a low, moaning song. Following up the sound, they came to a secluded spot, dotted here and there with pines and low brush. The nearer they approached, the more distinct became the chant, and while hesitating what to do, they were considerably frightened by the appearance of a woman, with disheveled hair and ragged garments, who came toward them from out the bush, having in her hand a stout stick, which she flourished menacingly at them. Speaking to her kindly—for they saw at a glance that the poor thing was a raving maniac—they soon convinced her that no harm was intended and followed her slowly as she retreated. Here they found to their astonishment a little board shanty, and as they neared the rickety door a frightful stench greeted them. With shrieks and moans the woman dared them to enter, but they were not easily frightened, and forcing their way into the shanty saw the form of a man lying on the ground. He had evidently been dead several days, and his body was fearfully decomposed. In vain they looked for information regarding their ghastly discovery, and, unable to get anything intelligible from the woman, they beat a hasty retreat. Later they returned with help, and the body was buried. What became of the poor woman I have not learned, but the theory is that the deceased was her husband, and that he had sickened and died, the terrible ordeal driving crazy the unfortunate wife.

Another story that has been commented on considerably of late is that of two well-known and "reliable citizens," who, while exploring the Gunnison country two weeks ago, found themselves in what appeared to be a shaft to a tunnel—abandoned many years ago. Curious as to who had been to so much trouble, and for what cause, they climbed down, and handled over many pieces of loose rock that lay on the bottom. The deeper they got the larger the opening appeared, and presently the removal of a stone showed them the entrance to a sort of cavern. With fear and trembling limbs they crawled into the opening, and soon saw that it led to a vast underground cave. At this point their courage failed them, and closing up the entrance with stones and getting their bearing so as to identify the spot in the future, they made haste to get home. Here they talked the matter over and determined to keep the discovery to themselves until they ascertained what there was of it. They soon revisited the place, and went in for an investigation. Crawling through the narrow opening they found themselves in a large, irregular-shaped cavern, composed principally of massive rocks. With a light they proceeded to inspect the premises, and to their amazement saw the outlines of what appeared to be a vessel buried in rock! It was not fully complete, but seemed about thirty feet in length, twelve or fifteen feet high, and as near as they could judge, had a breadth of twelve feet. The bow and stern were built alike, and from the position of the masts, had been built so that it would sail from either end. Touching the mast, which they supposed to be oak, it crumbled to dust, and no part of it seemed solid enough for them to climb up to the deck! The knees were similar to those used to-day, and large copper rivets or bolts had been used to fasten the plank to the ribs. So great was their amazement that they concluded to postpone a further exploration to another day, and making their way out they again returned here, confiding their secret to a couple of "prominent citizens." Geologists are puzzled, and assert that if it was in reality the remains of an ancient craft, it must have been, thousands of years ago, carried to its present location by volcanic eruptions when the Rocky Mountains were undergoing the process of nature that made them what they are to-day. Like the maniac woman and her dead husband, this discovery must also be taken with a liberal quantity of allowance.

There is much more probability of truth in the statement that about 150 miles southeast of Denver some explorers by chance found themselves in a narrow valley or canyon, covered with underbrush and trees, and while crowding through found unmistakable evidences that a city of no mean proportions had once existed there. The stone foundations, the ruins of buildings that had once been occupied, the mounds that were discernible, and relics of pottery and vessels that had been shaped by human hands, all showed that at some time a race had existed on that spot. The relics of ancient cities in New Mexico and Arizona are established facts, and there is therefore some ground for belief that new discoveries are possible, although in the case above referred to the location is not given as clear as it might be under the circumstances.—*Denver Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

Why He Was in the Penitentiary.

An important case was tried before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. An old colored man was on the witness-stand. The District Attorney interrogated the witness:

"What is your name?"

"John Williams, sah."

"Are you the John Williams who was sent to the Albany State Penitentiary for larceny?"

"No, sah—not this John."

"Are you the John Williams who was convicted of arson, and sent to the Baltimore Penitentiary?"

"No, sah."

Tired of asking fruitless questions, the District Attorney suddenly put a leading one.

"Have you ever been in the penitentiary?"

"Yes, sah."

All eyes were now turned upon the witness. The District Attorney smiled complacently and resumed:

"How many times have you been in the penitentiary?"

"Twice, sah."

"Where?"

"In Baltimore, sah."

"How long were you there the first time?"

"About two hours, sah."

"How long the second time?" asked the attorney, rather crestfallen.

"An hour, sah. I went there to whitewash a cell for a lawyer who had robbed his client."

The attorney sat down amid the laughter of the spectators.

An Edison Romance.

Mr. Edison as the hero of a romance now publishing in a Paris paper, is shown sitting in the workshop at his elegant mansion, wrapped in a black velvet dressing gown with tassels of violet silk. Resting beside him on a velvet cushion is the left hand and arm, just severed from her body, of a beautiful young woman; and near him a powerful electric battery. On the delicate wrist of the young woman's arm is a gold enamel viper, and on her finger a sapphire ring, the hand holding a dainty pearl gray glove. As the story is entitled "The New Eve," it is supposed that Edison is about to create a woman with the arm instead of a rib as a "starter." One of the incidents represents Edison sitting on a bank smoking a choice cigar and watching two trains armed with a new brake of his, designed to stop them instantaneously and without a shock. The engineers becoming excited bungle at the brakes, bringing about a collision in which several hundred are killed. At this, the gifted inventor, throwing away his cigar, impatiently remarks, "Clumsy! stupid!" It is plain that very little is really known about Edison in this country.—*Detroit Press.*

The Czar's income exceeds that of any other European sovereign, and amounts to $20,000,000 a year.

Revelry in Mexico.

A description of the house in which Gen. Trevino and his bride are located, and some other matters, may be interesting to your readers. The house is elegantly and tastefully furnished, and has a spacious court yard, lined with trees, flowers, and shrubbery. All the rooms are large and well ventilated. Stables and carriage house are attached. The house fronts south 120 feet, with a depth of 210 feet. It is one story and built on the side of a hill. The servants' quarters are entirely separate from the main building, and when the front door is locked all is closed. It is so constructed that its inhabitants can see what is going on in any part of it, especially in the servants' quarters.

On the evening of the 8th day of arrival, the band of the 2d Cavalry and the 29th Infantry serenaded the General and lady. The bands consolidated for the occasion, and numbered forty-two pieces. The streets were crowded as long as the bands played.

On Wednesday a ball was given at the Casino of Monterey in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, at which the wealth and beauty of the city were present. The music for the ball was by a string band, and during the intervals between the dances the 29th Infantry band played sweetly in the court yard of the Casino. Dancing commenced at 10 P. M., and continued until 4 A. M., excepting the interval devoted to supper. The health of the bride and groom was drank, and Senator Francisco Sada delivered a poem dedicated to the bride. Don Ignacio Garlindo made a very neat speech.

On Monday, the 16th inst., the ceremony of civil marriage took place in the salon of the General's house by Judge Melchoa Villareal, with the necessary number of witnesses. Last night a ball was given at El Teatro del Pregreso, in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, by the Governor and the civil and military dignitaries of the State and republic. The ball opened with a quadrille, Mrs. Trevino dancing with the Governor, and the General with Miss Lola Marquin. The ladies were superbly dressed. The theater was handsomely decorated, and the floor for dancing carpeted. About 5,000 lights, red, green, and white, illuminated the theater and supper room.

The carpet, a dark Brussels, was dotted with gold leaf, which had been sprinkled over it. The private boxes were filled. The view from the door was like peeping into fairyland. I am told that the attendance at this ball was greater than at any ball that has been given in this city for the last eight or ten years. In the danza about 150 couples occupied the floor.

No hats were lost or exchanged. The supper and wines were excellent, and plenty for all. As a generous expenditure, a bar was open during the ball, free to all, where you could obtain anything you wished, from champagne down to mescal. About 4 A. M. the music ceases, lights are put out, and the grand ball belongs to the past.—*San Antonio Express.*

Good Luck.

Rev. A. E. Lawrence gave some good advice, that is worth repeating, to the graduating class of the Newton High School. "I hope," he said, "none of you belong to that most unfortunate class who imagine themselves lifted above the necessity of effort; who think that their family position, or their father's wealth, or a little money of their own, is going to bring the world to them, and that the oyster is quietly coming to open itself for them when they are ready to eat it. The oyster is a great deal more likely to swallow them."

A classmate said to me, when we were leaving college together, "Well, good-by, now good-by; we will meet again on the floor of the Senate Chamber at Washington."

We have never met there yet, and the chances are growing small that we ever shall. Nor has it been altogether my fault. The world swallowed him up after commencement, and nothing has ever been heard of him from that day to this.

In this struggling life there is no place for "lucky" men. The prizes are for the workers. "Why are you in such haste?" said one the other day to a man who has made his mark in the world, "Why not wait and see what will turn up?"

"Turn up!" he replied, "I never knew anything to turn up for me in this world unless I turned it up!"

He who trusts to good luck to bring the world round to him just when he gets ready for it, will find himself like the clown in Horace, waiting on the bank for the stream to flow by, that he may pass over without wetting his feet.

The Guillotine.

This morning, just at daybreak, the murderer, Menesclon, was executed. According to custom he was kept in ignorance of the time fixed for his death until within a few moments of his execution. He had passed the evening in company with two jailors, who had for some days been his constant companions, in playing cards, and an unusually bountiful supper which was supplied to him might have aroused his suspicions, but it did not, and at midnight he went to sleep. Shortly before daybreak the governor of the prison, with the priest and executioner and his assistants, entered the corridor leading to the cell of the condemned. The jailers, at a signal, opened the door of the cell, and on first awakening Menesclon, informed him that his last hour had come, and admitted the priest. The latter remained with Menesclon for ten minutes. The governor, the executioner and assistants then entered. Menesclon was in an agony of fear, and it was with difficulty that the executioner made what is called "the toilet," cutting the hair of the prisoner short, cutting off the collar of his shirt, and binding his hands behind him. This being done, the convict was hurried through the corridor to the door, which opened upon the square, where the guillotine was ready to receive him. The scene at this moment was terribly somber. The sun was just rising, but its light was obscured by dense clouds, and at the moment the prison door opened a violent storm of thunder and lightning broke forth. The condemned at this instant was overcome with terror and sank almost to the ground. The assistants of the executioner had to drag him to the guillotine, which had been erected only a few paces from the portal of the prison. In a moment afterward the knife had fallen and all was over.—*Paris Telegram.*

A Blessing in a Poem.

Religious newspaper poetry has its use, though in literary quality it may be very humble. A Christian lady, gone many years since to the better land, once copied some simple verses by an unknown author, upon the blank leaves of a little Bible. The Bible she gave as a present to her oldest son, then a child.

The boy became a sailor. He roamed all over the world, and carried the Bible with him in his "sea-chest." One day the news of his mother's death was carried to him. This recalled to his mind the good Book she had given him, and also the lines traced by the hand of love upon its fly-leaves. He faithfully followed the counsel they gave him, and gave Christ his service and his love.

These facts came to the knowledge of the editor of a religious journal in New York City. He published the poem, introducing it by repeating its history in connection with the sailor. The poem makes no pretension to merit, but its excellence is in its pure and holy sentiment. It is entitled "A Mother's Gift, (lines addressed to my 'Charlie,' with a Bible)," and the following is the opening stanza:

"So young, you cannot pleasure take
In this,—but, for your mother's sake,
The gift you will not spurn;
And, oh! my child, in after years,
When forced to shed life's bitter tears,
Then to this volume turn."

Not long ago an elderly clergyman, the widowed father of this same young sailor, sat by the dying bed of a Christian sea-captain. One of the sick man's last acts was to point to his little Bible, that he had carried with him through all his voyages, and call the minister's attention to a soiled slip pasted inside one of the covers.

It was the little poem "A Mother's Gift," clipped from that religious journal. The captain's own mother had cut it out and placed it with *her* gift to *her* son, whose name, too, was "Charlie"—and it had been blessed to him.

During the late war a young Christian soldier from Western Massachusetts lay sick in a hospital at Baton Rouge. His comrades had gone forward into action, and the brave boy chafed so bitterly in his homesickness and forced confinement as to aggravate his fever, and threaten the worst consequences.

While his spirit was sinking in the gloom of despair, a draft of air tossed a bit of torn newspaper near him. He picked it up, and his eye caught two lines of a poem—the only lines legible on the paper,—

"No night so dark but Mercy brings
Some solace borne on starry wings."

The consoling verses revived his hope and courage, and he began to recover. He carefully saved the lines, but it was not till long afterwards that he knew they were part of a New Year's hymn written by his own father. The Northern paper in which it was printed had found its way to the army, directed to some soldier friend.—*Youth's Companion.*

What Ailed Jones.

Brown and Jones used to be friends—real good friends—but there is a chasm between them now. Jones didn't know of it until Brown had passed him several times without saluting, and then he determined to know what was wrong. Halting him on the street he began:

"See here, Brown, what's come over you all of a sudden?"

"Sir!" replied Brown, with freezing dignity, as he drew himself up an extra inch.

"What have I said or done to break our friendship?" continued Jones.

"Mr. Jones, you are not the sort of a man I supposed you to be," answered Brown.

"In what respect?"

"Sir, you were a delegate to our County Convention."

"Yes, I was."

"For the past seven years you have professed to be my friend, politically and otherwise."

"So I have—so I have."

"Do you remember, sir, of our having a talk about a week before the convention? Do you remember that I said—that is—I hinted—that is—"

"Oh, yes, you said that perhaps you could be induced to accept the nomination of County Treasurer."

"Yes, sir. I said that I was in the hands of my friends."

"I remember it now."

"And I didn't get a vote, sir—not even a complimentary vote!"

"No, I guess you didn't, and now you blame me for it. Alas! Brown, how little you know about our local politics. Why, sir, every man who attended a ward caucus over three times knows that when a candidate puts himself in the hands of his friends they at once proceed to hold a funeral and bury the remains ten feet deep!"

Jones made a motion as if to shake hands and forgive all, but suddenly changed his mind and walked on, carefully placing each heel with a thud and keeping his spinal column as stiff as a poker.—*Detroit Press.*

Not Up on Goats.

The goat is an every-day sight, and the man who does not study him and learn his ways and habits has only himself to blame. Saturday forenoon a "William" was quietly feeding on Columbia street when a load of household goods went past. The owner kept pace with the wagon, carrying under his arm a fine mirror about five feet long. As he came opposite the goat he met a friend, and of course he had to stop and tell why he was changing locations and how much he expected to be benefited. The glass was heavy, and he naturally dropped one end to the walk to rest his arm.

Had this man been a close observer he would have seen the goat and wished he had a brickbat. Had he made goat nature a study he would have known better than to lower the glass. But he was a man who despised the trifles of life, and he was telling how many tons of coal the new house would save him this winter when the goat, who had been getting mad for two long minutes at sight of a rival in the mirror, went through the glass like a thunderbolt, and jumped into the street with the frame clinging to his shaggy sides. All that ripping, and raving, and cussing—all the opening of front doors—all the inquiries by an excited crowd could have been saved had the citizen but beckoned to the smallest boy on the street and asked him to give away a few points on goats.—*Detroit Press.*

It is difficult to become familiar with the wheels of a watch, so many of them travel incog.

American Incomes.

There is no table of the average duration of fortunes; but the statistics of business failures in the country since 1866 show that the average yearly failures ranged from 1 in 163 in the year 1871, to 1 in 75 in the year 1876. How many business men in a thousand fail, once or more, during their business lifetime, I cannot learn. The proportion used to be estimated, for New England, at 97 per cent. That is probably too high a figure for the business of to-day, conducted as it is upon much shorter credits than formerly. But the proportion of traders who fail is probably not lower than 75 per cent of the whole number.

How many of our people live upon their invested means? In 1866 our income-tax returns showed 771,000 incomes of $500 per year and over, and six million incomes of less than $500. But these were not incomes from capital; they were mostly earnings or wages. Probably not one in a hundred of these smaller incomes, and not over 10 per cent of the incomes over $500, represented the interest upon investments. In France, ten years later, the census returned no less than two millions of people, *rentiers*, who live entirely upon their invested means. In 1877 seven and a half millions of the people—one-fifth of the population—were enrolled as rentes-holders or savings-banks depositors; but it must be added that the savings-banks do not often fail in France, and that sooner or later they are apt to fail with us. Most of these deposits are small ones. But no less than two millions of the French can say with Petrarch, *Parva sed apta mihi:* "It is little enough, but it will do for me."

Thus, in spite of the resources of the country, in spite of the almost universal search for wealth, and in spite of the fact that we have a great many rich men at any given time, we still do not have a large class of permanently rich men; we do not even have, like the French, a large class of persons who have a permanent though small competence. The rich American's wealth is extremely volatile; in nine cases out of ten it is "fairy gold." The old landowners form the chief exception to the rule; especially in our large cities, where the increase of value has been great.

But if our class of permanently wealthy people is small, so also is our class of destitute people. We are fortunate in having few of the very rich or the very poor, in having no such immense and harmful inequality of fortunes as we see in modern England. Our ill fortune is this, that our class of moderate competences is also small, that so few of us, in spite of our opportunities and our labors, have seized the good of even a small assured competence. The land is full of people who have not, on the other hand, and who are not likely to have, any assured competence, however moderate, but who have nothing to expect but labor to the end. That is, indeed, the appointed human lot for the majority in any community. but need it be, in a country of resources like this, so nearly the universal lot? Might not many of us avoid it by a greater care for a moderate competence, a lessened ambition for fortunes?—T. M. Coan, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Mills for Marbles.

Almost all the "marbles" with which boys everywhere amuse themselves, in season and out of season, on sidewalks and in shady spots, are made at Oberstein, Germany. There are large agate quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle" with. The stone is broken into small cubes, by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone, having its surface grooved with concentrate furrows; above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood, having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly; water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish half a bushel of good marbles, ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn out 169,000 marbles per week. The very hardest "crackers," as the boys call them, are made by a slower process, somewhat analogous to the other.—*Am. Machinist.*

A Woman's Wrong.—"Sakes alive," says Bella, as she fumbles about her flounces and things, in every direction, for five minutes, "I do wish dressmakers would give us some good pockets without a special order. I wish I could be a man just enough to have pockets put in my clothes as a matter of course. Say, Uncle Vox, how many pockets have you?" "Pockets," says Vox. "Let's see! Four and four is eight—ten—twelve. That's it—twelve, Bella; but when I put on my overcoat, I shall have four more, and they've all got things in 'em, too." "Alas," says poor Bella, "I can only have one by almost fighting for it, and then it is so shallow that I have to pull it out and put in another. Oh, when shall we be made equal to man, and become like unto the gods, having all the pockets our 'clinging natures' require?"

A Sharp Retort.—Many years ago an anti-slavery meeting was held in a log church at a Michigan village on Sunday, and a clergyman who did not sympathize with abolitionism in any form had gone there from mere curiosity. A thunder storm gathered; the rain fell in torrents; the lightning flashed fiercely; it grew so very dark that the inmates of the church could scarcely see. The clergyman suddenly leaped up and said that he regarded the terrific storm as a manifestation of God's wrath for desecrating his holy day by such a meeting. He admitted that he had done wrong in coming, and said that he was afraid to speak. Sojourner Truth, who was present, rose slowly and pointing her long thin hand at him shouted: "Don't be afeerd, honey; don't be afeerd. You won't be hurt, shuah. I kind o'reckon, honey, that God's never heern tell o' you."

Extraordinary Dentistry.—One of the most remarkable operations in dentistry ever recorded was performed at Portsmouth, N. H., last Sunday. A boy who had been out for a drive was descending from the carriage, when the horse gave a vigorous whisk of his tail, twisting the end of a hair around one of the boy's front teeth, and pulled it out so quickly that the lad had hardly time to feel the loss.

Injurious Habits and Postures of Children.

An article of considerable length, entitled, "The Arrangements for Seating Children in School and at Home, and their Influence upon the Health of the Young, and especially upon their Growth and Carriage," which appeared in the *Monthly Sanitary Journal*, of Brunswick, is well worthy of perusal, and contains the following general rules, which have the assent of different physicians of high authority: 1. The carrying of children on one side, on the arm, by nurses, is improper, as it frequently occasions defects in form and growth. 2. Lying on the back is the best position in the earlier years, as it meets all the requirements of health. 3. In raising itself up, and in learning to walk, the child should be left to its own strength, or should at most only be assisted as it may have need. Every premature attempt to walk may occasion curvature of the spine and of the bones of the feet, and all artificial supports, as go-carts, belts, etc., are injurious. 4. Carrying heavy articles, such as school satchels, smaller children, etc., on one side, instead of upon the back, should be avoided. Neither should girls that are not full grown sew with thread that is too long, embroider on frames, nor engage in similar occupations. 5. All the limbs of a child should be uniformly exercised. Neglect of the left arm, or of the left hand, or of the left side in general, will render one side high-shouldered. 6. Improper positions, as standing on one foot with the other foot barely in contact with the floor, by which the body is constrained into a slovenly, inclined position, occasion curvature of the spine. 7. Coats, jackets, and garments of all kinds should be wide enough across the chest and in the armholes. The garments of girls should not be cut so low that the shoulder seam slips down over the shoulder, thus producing a feeling of discomfort, and, as a consequence, a continual unequal working of the shoulders back and forth, as well as upward, which gives rise to bad habits of carriage. Corsets are under all circumstances attended with danger to the development of girls, as also high heels on shoes. Both are termed by Dr. Schreber "the harmful gratification of the feminine taste for dress." 8. Bodily exercise, as skating, swimming, and above all, gymnastics, neutralizes many evil influences upon the body, and imparts beauty of form as well as strength. Walking on stilts, for example, is peculiarly effective for correcting defects of carriage resulting from weakness of the upper dorsal muscles, as stooping of the shoulders, and turning of the toes inward.

The following suggestions relate more particularly to the position in writing, etc., at the desk in school, or the work-table at home. 1. The vertical distance of the inner edge of the table from the surface of the bench or chair should be adjusted to the distance of the elbows of the individual from the surface of the seat. If a chair must be made high enough to meet this requirement by something placed beneath, care should be taken that the seat does not slope. 2. The edge of the bench or chair should project about two inches beyond the front or inner edge of the table or desk. 3. The height of the seat must be determined by the length of the lower part of the leg of the individual. The feet should rest entirely and comfortably on the floor or footstool, and the thigh should rest horizontally upon the seat. It is very injurious to allow the lower part of the leg to hang unsupported. 4. The breadth or depth of the seat should be such that nearly the whole of the thigh may be supported, and the rear edge should be about three-quarters of an inch lower than the front edge. 5. Every seat should be supplied with a back, which, under all circumstances, should support the loins, and permit an inclination backward above. Straight backs, whether perpendicular or inclined, are objectionable. Backs should be universally attached to benches in schools, churches, and manufactories. 6. The space between the back and the inner edge of the table, in writing or working, must, as a rule, be so narrow that the loins need not be withdrawn from the back; and the order to "sit back" is one of the most important to the child whilst writing, if the first and fifth requirements are met. 7. The table for writing must have sufficient breadth, and inclination of 1 to 7, to afford the correct angle of sight. Round tables are very objectionable. 8. The correct position in writing, according to the preceding, is controlled by the following rules: (*a*) The position of the upper part of the body should be erect, with its support in the spinal column, which rests at the loins upon the back of the seat, and in no case should the body be supported by the elbows resting upon the table; (*b*) the upper part of the body should be placed square in front of the table, so that a line joining the two shoulders may be parallel to the edge; (*c*) both fore-arms should rest upon the table nearly to the elbows, and should not be far from the body, so that the upper portion of the arms may be nearly perpendicular; if but one elbow rests upon the table, and the shoulders are not in a line parallel to the edge of the table, the position is a crooked one, and may produce lateral curvature of the spine; (*d*) the head should not be bent down, but the neck should be simply gently inclined; (*e*) the chest should not press against the edge of the table, but should be removed an inch or two from it; (*f*) the body should not slip forward on the seat; if the precautions *d*, *e*, and *f* are disregarded, defective development of the chest will be caused by the curving of the back, and near-sightedness by the bending down of the head; (*g*) the writing-paper, as well as all articles of work upon the table, should always lie straight in front; (*h*) the light should fall upon writing-paper from the left.

Eugenie's Fortune.—Napolean III.'s widow derives her revenue from three sources—the product of savings and speculations, the insurance on the Emperor's life, and the real estate which the Empress bought in her own name when she was on the throne. She owns estates in Spain, Switzerland and Hungary. The Hungarian property was acquired in the present year, and is adjacent to the domain of Count Zichy. Under her son's will the Empress acquires properties near Trieste and in Tuscany, as well as houses and grounds in Toulouse.

A pair were married at Newport, R. I., recently, after an unbroken courtship of thirty-five years. That is what may be called a slow match.

Personal.

Mrs. Oliphant is to write "The Life of her Majesty the Queen."

Swinburne's forthcoming volume of poems is called "Studies in Song."

A young married couple are "freshmen" in the Wesleyan University, Conn.

Robert Toombs of Georgia intends to build a cotton factory worth $20,000 at Washington in that State.

Wilson Macdonald has finished his model of the bust of General Hancock. The work is of heroic size, and is called an excellent likeness.

"Peter Cooper" is the name signed to a petition asking his son, Mayor Cooper, to employ actively all his large power in suppressing the sale of lottery tickets in New York city.

Robert Browning and his sister have been taking tramps on foot in the mountains near Grenoble, France, and have been greatly benefited by them, while living in a little house at Lons.

Col. Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, who have usually spent their winters in Paris will pass the coming season in Washington. Their daughter will be near them at the Visitation Convent in Georgetown.

John B. Gough, who has been lecturing in Connecticut, is enjoying a degree of good health that might almost be called robust. Most of his autumn appointments are in Canada, beyond the din of politics.

Simmons, American sculptor, residing in Rome, Italy, is to execute the statue of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana for $20,000. The senator will be represented as speaking, with his right hand extended in gesture.

The English admirers of Kirke White, the poet, have collected £300 toward erecting a memorial cross at Cambridge, England, where he is buried. The cross will cost £500, and appeal is made to America for further subscriptions.

Ex-Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, now eighty-one years old, has presented to a Lutheran congregation in that State a house and land for a parsonage, as a memorial of his wife. The house stands on the spot on which Mr. Cameron was born.

A writer in Leeds, Eng., says that although the plate on Miss Neilson's coffin was inscribed "Lillian Adelaide Lee Neilson," her name was neither Lillian nor Adelaide nor Neilson (she *had* been the wife of Phillip Lee), but that her real name was Elizabeth Ann Brown.

Mr. Masson thinks it a singular fact that Milton began writing his famous treatise on the "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," before his honeymoon had expired. The explanation is that poets live faster than ordinary mortals and do not require so much time to reach a conclusion.

Stanley, the African explorer, was seen recently by the captain of the Portuguese steamer which belongs to the Coanza Company. He was then at Noki, which is on the Congo river, about two hours' sail from Bibi, Stanley's headquarters. Mr. Stanley told the captain that his object was not commerce, but to open a path for future traders.

James Stevens, the man who founded Fenianism, was found in New York the other day destitute and starving. At one time he was a person of great importance, and was looked up to and almost revered by thousands of Irishmen in all parts of the world. His efforts in behalf of his native land caused the British government to offer a reward of $25,000 for him.

Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, is sixty years old. Having been privately educated, he was at first a civil engineer. His forehead is high, and he is quite bald. His face is long, and although his features are not small, he has an unpractical and almost effeminate appearance. His portraits represent him as resting his head against his hand, in the Washington Irving style.

What Women are Doing.

Two of the best steel engravers in this country are women, one living in New York and one at Columbus, O.

At the commencement exercises of the University of California the highest honors were carried off by two young ladies.

The President of the Board of Immigration for the Territory of Wyoming is Mrs. A. H. Stewart, who holds her commission from the Governor.

The official reporter of the courts of Washington, O., is a woman. This is the first case of a lady's being appointed to such an office in the State.

The niece of the late President of the Royal Academy is rapidly completing some groups in Carrara marble for the new Cathedral in Edinburgh.

There were 1,081 exhibitors in the Paris Salon this year, and the number has steadily increased. The quality of their work is also much improved.

It was a woman, Mrs. John C. Green, who gave $100,000 to the American Sunday School Union, to be used in developing a higher order of Sunday school literature.

The Princess of Wales will lay the foundation stone in October, of a hospital for gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, irrespective of their social position or work.

Miss Longfellow has been placed in charge of the library at Mount Vernon by the association of ladies who control the home of Washington. The library is called the Massachusetts room.

Among the Nihilist prisoners condemned at the late trial in St. Petersburg were four women. Their husbands had already been exiled to Siberia, and they took this means of following them.

There are more than three millions of women in England and Wales trying to earn a living in the various trades and industries. Their wages are so low that a society has been organized to raise them.

A lady of leisure and means in Iowa has received the appointment of notary public and pension agent, in order to give her services to poor women who cannot afford to pay for them. She writes bills, collects claims and assists them in other ways.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the Premier, is one of the most successful candidates in this year's class list of Cambridge University examinations. It is not generally known that women have for several years been admitted to most of the lecture courses at Cambridge, while other courses are repeated for their benefit. This old and conservative English University thus shows itself far more progressive than our Harvard, to say nothing of Columbia and Yale.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Eighty-seven deaths were recorded during the past week.

The class of '82 of Barkeley University ended up their Junior Day, last Saturday, with a dance.

It is unofficially reported that the late Mechanics' Fair cleared, over and above all expenses, about $14,000.

Suicides are of almost daily occurrence now. Murder, or murderous assaults are also of about as frequent occurrence.

The last steamer from Hongkong brought 249 Chinese. This is 667 less than the number of departures for Hongkong a few days before.

On Friday and Saturday evenings of last week there were very large processions—one Democratic and the other Republican—each striving for the ascendency in numbers.

The class of graduates from the Medical College of the Pacific numbers six. Their commencement exercises were one evening last week before a large audience at the Calvary Church.

The bark Mary S. Ames, just from Portland, has been engaged for New Bedford, to take oil and bone. The large catch of the whaling fleet the past season gives the vessel a good opportunity to forward it.

One hundred and eight pupils have been enrolled in the Spanish class in the evening schools, and two classes will be formed. Each will consist of two divisions, which will attend on alternate evenings.

A brute, called a husband, went home drunk last Saturday, and on his wife's failure to provide him with money for more liquor, beat her until she was insensible. Did his lawyer in his defense urge the plea of insanity?

Sixty-five thousand tons of wheat were piled up at Mission Rock, last Saturday. This must be a fine sight, as we question if there is a greater quantity in one spot in any part of the world. About 5,000 tons more are expected this week.

Last week was characterized by its numerous political meetings, by its various political processions and everything that makes up an exciting Presidential campaign. The people, especially the politicians, are waiting in anxiety to learn the result of the election.

At the latest account from Peking, the American Commissioners had not entered on their official duties. The Peking Government have for some time past been in the throes of a diplomatic conundrum, and the question of Chinese emigration to California must await its turn.

A very fine view of the moons of Jupiter may be had at present by observing the reflection of the planet in a good looking-glass. The moons, visible to the naked eye, are seen clearly and distinctively reflected. Just try the experiment, and you will be surprised at the result.

One night last week Captain Short, with his band of police officers, captured thirteen chronic beggars and tramps sleeping in hallways and dry goods boxes. They were shut up for twenty-four hours. Does the Judge suppose that will cure the tramps of their disease, lassitude?

Heretofore the class of persons known as clairvoyants, fortune-tellers, seers, astrologers, spiritualistic mediums, and the like, have escaped the imposition of municipal license. Now the question is being raised, why the law requiring license to be paid by such persons is not enforced.

The proprietor of the Adelphi Theater was arrested on the complaint sworn to by Nathaniel Hunter, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, charging him with misdemeanor in permitting a little girl, aged ten years, to be placed in such a position that her life and limbs were endangered.

In accordance with instructions given by the Board of Health, the Health Officer has issued a circular to Superintendents of Cemeteries, notifying them that all private vaults must hereafter be kept hermetically sealed, or the remains placed therein, after five days of interment, be placed in hermetically sealed niches, in accordance with the law.

The Presiding Judge of the Superior Court has issued an order requiring applicants for admission to the Bar to file with their application certificates of two attorneys licensed by the Supreme Court of this State, vouching for the good character of the applicant, and also giving a list of the text books which the student applying has studied, together with a statement of the length of time he has been studying the same.

Barrington, who is charged with the murder of M. J. McDonald, has been before the Commissioners of Insanity. They have rendered the following decision: "After a lengthy and careful investigation in the case, it is our opinion that William B. Barrington's present mental and physical condition is feigned. As to his frame of mind at the time of the alleged shooting, we deem it a proper case for judicial investigation."

Served him right, for men who carry pistols are generally ready, on any trivial provocation to kill persons against whom they are excited or enraged. A man while walking on Montgomery street escaped severe injury from the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket. The bullet grazed his thigh burning the flesh somewhat, but doing no further injury. He was arrested on a charge of carrying a weapon without a permit.

The Queen Lily (Victoria Regia) in the Park Conservatory had the fourth flower of this season in full bloom last Saturday night. It is expected that the plant will produce at least thirty blossoms this season. Last year the Conservatory was kept open in the evening for the convenience of the public desiring to see this floral rarity. There are thousands who would appreciate the privilege were the Park Commissioners to extend it now. The danger to park property at the hands of vandals during the present moonless nights is probably what prevents them from now keeping the Park and Conservatory open in the evening.

The benevolent ladies interested in the charitable institution known as the Old People's Home, gave entertainments and lunches three days and evenings last week at Platt's Hall. The Hall was beautifully decorated in evergreens, palms, and ferns. The attendance was large, but what was realized for the benefit of the institution is not known yet. It has been in existence five or six years, and many persons are indebted to its charities. It is not a city institution but is sustained by voluntary benevolence. The funds raised by these entertainments are to be applied to the purchase of a heater for the establishment. It will cost $1,500.

It has been decided by the Directors of the State Woman's Hospital to expend the money derived from the late Authors' Carnival in the commencement of a new hospital building. Over a year ago the managers procured from the city a deed to the block which had been set aside by the city for a Female Hospital. Committees on Supplies, Building, and Arrangements, have already been appointed, and it is hoped to have the new building covered before the Winter comes on, and ready for occupancy by next Spring. The hospital was organized in 1868, especially for the treatment of female diseases, and is the only hospital of the kind on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Here are some figures appearing in the Auditor's report, turning over to the Tax-Collector the real estate assessment roll for 1880-81: There were 52 volumes of real estate, amounting to $165,230,658; amount of taxes, $2,647,022.84; Montgomery-avenue assessment, $6,816,322.34; taxes $162,910 10; Dupont street assessment, $706,947; taxes, $104,479 75; State personal taxes, $88,521,818; taxes, $566,539.64; City and County Personal, $88,521,818; taxes turned over July 12, $1,389,792.54. Total valuation of property, real and personal, $253,545,476; Taxes for City and County purposes, $2,980,663.97; State purposes, $1,622,691.05. Total taxes, $5,603,355.02.

The Resident Physician at the Twenty-Sixth-st Hospital, reports that there are at present in that institution nine small-pox patients, and seventeen lepers. Among the latter is a middle-aged seaman, who was born in Manchester, England, and after arriving at the age of maturity resided ten or twelve years in the East Indies, mostly in Bombay. Four years ago he landed in New York, and after a time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. At the latter place the terrible disease began to develop. It was some time before he realized what afflicted him, supposing his peculiar feelings were due to the change of climate and other minor circumstances. Some eight months ago he came to San Francisco and went to the Hospital, where he has since remained. His case is a well-defined one of genuine East India leprosy. His general health is good, appetite all that a person could wish, and he is as contented as can be expected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

All the coal oil in the City of Quebec has been seized, being under the government test.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln has returned from Europe and was in New York last week.

At Cleveland, railroad cutting is lively. The passenger rate to Kansas City is $15; regular rate, $35.

Two thousand and fifty Irish constabulary were recently ordered to rendezvous in the Curragh of Kildare.

The Hungarian Minister of War has asked an extraordinary grant for strengthening the Galican fortress on the Russian borders.

The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris, deploring the decrees against the religious communities and their application.

E. D. Mansfield, an eminent writer on law, whom the Cincinnati people called the "Veteran Observer," died near that city recently.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at New York has been instructed to purchase $3,500,000 United States bonds for the sinking fund.

The erection of a memorial to perpetuate the labors of Thomas Clarkson as an advocate of home emancipation has been begun at Wisbeach, England.

Word comes from Bismarck that General Miles, through his emissary, Wayloota, has pursuaded Sitting Bull to come into Fort Keogh and surrender.

The registration in Denver, Colorado, shows immense frauds, the total number registered, 17,035, being twice the number of actual voters. The total population is only 36,000.

There is hope for Cuba. At a meeting of the Cabinet Council, in Madrid, at which the King presided, Premier Canovas del Castillo said that 15,000 troops in Cuba would probably be disbanded shortly.

General Grant has been making popular political speeches in the State of New York. He was announced to be at Cincinnati last Saturday, from which point he intended to go home to Galena to give his vote.

Parnell intends sending a new delegation to the United States to raise men and means for the outbreak that seems impending. It is not yet publicly known whom he will send out on his mission of sympathy and aid.

The latest reports from the Argentine Confederation are that all the Provincial armies are to be abolished. The proposal has been made in Congress to grant a subsidy of $100,000 yearly to Roach's line of steamers between Buenos Ayres and New York.

St. Louis never was satisfied with the enumeration. We now hear that Professor C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, has been commissioned as Supervisor of the Census, to re-enumerate the population of the city, and will organize a force at once.

President Hayes and party, who passed through Arizona and New Mexico, at last account were at Kansas city on their way East. At that place they separated. The President goes to Ohio, Secretary Ramsay to St. Paul to vote, and General Sherman to St. Louis.

Trouble was feared in New Orleans on account of false registrations. The *Picayune* of that city, says: The fight between the State and United States' officers upon the registration question is assuming grave proportions, and a conflict may be expected at any moment.

Violent storms have been raging in Ireland and in other places. At Dublin much property has been destroyed. Fully fifty families in the suburbs are homeless by the storm. Floods at Leeds have stopped several mills, and hundreds of persons are thrown out of employment.

Bishop Simpson, who has been on an extended trip in the West, says the lands, the railroads, the steamships and the capital of California are all in very few hands; that the masses of the people are poor, and that it possesses fewer homes for working men than perhaps any other part of the country.

Word comes from Rio Janeiro that there have been great inundations in the Santa Catharina Colonies, induced by the overflow of the river Hajabay. The loss of property is immense. A hundred houses, many mills and all the bridges were destroyed and crops carried away. There is great distress among the Colonists.

What a terrible record! The Chicago *Tribune* recapitulates the results of the great storm on the lakes on October 16th. Over half a million dollars' worth of damage was done to vessels and cargoes; ninety-three persons perished. Seventeen vessels were totally wrecked, involving a loss of $153,000, and sixty-six vessels were damaged.

A sensation has been created in Philadelphia by the discovery that Mary Ann Connor, who died six weeks after marriage, and just after making her will, leaving all her property, about $6,000, to her husband, Michael Connor, was the seventh wife of the man, his sixth wife having died within a few months of his marriage to the woman who expired last week. It is alleged that he treated his wife with brutality.

The Irish garrisons are being filled to their utmost capacity. The sudden breaking out of disturbances at Cork seem to mark a series of regularly-organized outrages there, which now exceed those in any other county. Rents are being paid fairly in many parts of Ireland, but wherever the Land League has extended its organization, only Griffith's valuation is ordered by the tenants, and this the tenants have almost generally refused. The consequence is that no rent is paid. The papers are filled with reports of outrages in the West and South, but not a third of those taking place are reported.

A very serious fire occurred in Brooklyn, New York, a few days ago. The Ansonia Watch and Clock Works are in ashes. The loss is over half a million of dollars. The building and machinery originally cost over half a million of dollars. From time to time additional machinery had been added and improvements made until, it is said, the works were the most complete in the country. The building covered fifty city lots. By the fire 12,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Half of the employes were young women and girls. The company have decided to erect a new factory of the same dimensions as the old one, and on the same site.

The National Episcopal Convention, which was in session some weeks in Philadelphia, has adjourned after having transacted a large amount of important business. Before the final adjournment the report of the Joint Committee on the subject of Deaconesses was adopted. It sets forth that women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop for work of Deaconesses. The House of Deputies adopted the report excluding extempore prayers from the services. The subject will now be passed to the dioceses in Convention for ratification. In reference to the adjournment of the Convention, the New York *Times* says: It may be doubted whether any previous Convention of representatives of the Episcopal family has done more to adjust the working forces of this religious body to the times in which we live than the one which concluded its session last evening.

A revolutionary outbreak seems to be imminent in Ireland. A telegram from London says: The Land Leaguers are, for the first time, seriously alarmed at the prosecution of their chief men determined on by the government. Thos. P. O'Connor, Parnell's principal lieutenant in and out of Parliament telegraphs that if the government proceeds with the actions, numerous murders and agrarian outrages must be expected. The popular feeling is beyond question most deeply excited, and the gravest apprehensions are felt on both sides. The town is filled with the gravest rumors. It is stated, on the authority of a member of the government, that the very highest importance is attached to the serious intelligence received from Ireland. Parnell and his friends have held a private council, and it is said have resolved to discard the policy of exhorting the people to keep the peace. The moment that the Land League is struck by the government the whole of the west and south of Ireland, the seat of almost all the national discontent and desperation, will become the scene of the most exciting events. It is said that an early meeting of the Cabinet will be called. The prosecution of the Land Leaguers will also be followed by the establishment throughout England and Scotland of branches of the Land League on bases similar to that of the Home Rule movement in Ireland, and by a concerted demand for a confederation of the three kingdoms in place of the existing union.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR.—One of the vessels in the grain fleet took 2,553 barrels for Liverpool this week. With this exception exports were exceedingly light. The recent advance has not stimulated the demand, and there is a disposition to shade rates on most grades. Extra choice is quoted lower, and if wheat continues at its present level, other grades may suffer a small reduction from present quotations.

We quote, Superfine common, $3.00@$3.50. Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 50@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 00@$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4.50@$5.00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	10s8d@11s8d.	9s10d@10s1d
Freight rates,	65@67½s.	68@71½s
Local market,	$1.90@1.97½.	$1.42½@1.47½

The prices above are for spot lots of average in California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

There has been a little more activity this week, but no particular strength in the market. Receipts are so heavy and offerings so numerous that buyers having large requirements find it an easy matter to purchase at current quotations. There is little prospect of a material decrease in receipts until the unhoused grain has all been forwarded. For securing the entire crop more favorable weather than we have been having could not be desired. A continuance of fair weather for a very brief season will enable every farmer in the State to get his grain in shape for market. Threshing is now completed in many localities, and nowhere need there be any delay for lack of threshers from this time forward. Once secured, the next important point is to dispose of it; and how to do the latter to the best advantage is a knotty problem. Four months of the cereal year have passed, and comparatively little progress has been made in the way of exports. In wheat and flour reduced to wheat there are not at this writing much over 150,000 short tons from this coast on the way to foreign ports; this is less than a fifth of our surplus, as estimated, and a third of the year gone. For the corresponding period last year our exports were 275,000 tons, or nearly one-half of the surplus of the season. Ships are now taken about as rapidly as they enter harbor, and at rates which preclude prices of wheat ascending very high in the scale. Later on the amount of tonnage may be better proportioned to the amount of wheat offering, although it is not at all certain that such an event will take place. When Europe's needs are more definitely known, prices will be regulated in accordance therewith, and if late reports from Russia prove correct, the intrinsic value of wheat may not be as small as present transactions indicate. Large areas of Russian wheat are reported entirely devastated by hail, frost and vermin. Some assume that she will not have any surplus, while others place it at less than 50,000,000 bushels.

We quote Superfine, $1.25@1.30; fair to choice milling, $1.45@$1.50; shipping, $1.42½@1.47½.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.—This has been an unusually active week in charters. Nearly every ship suitable for grain was taken. Eight vessels were chartered in one day, four of them by one exporter; the rates paid were 68@69s to Liverpool direct, 71½s to Cork for orders. The disengaged list is again down to very small proportions, and is likely to so continue, as considerable tonnage near at hand is already chartered.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	62,845	6,017	197,626
1879.	47,450	10,493	157,782

BARLEY.—Two vessels have cleared during the week with chevalier amounting in the aggregate to 46,772 centals. The market for chevalier is at present extremely dull and weak, numerous offerings being pressed for buyers. Brewing continues firm under a good shipping demand. Feed descriptions are easy and in large supply.

We quote feed, 72½@77½c; Brewing, 90@95; Chevalier, $1.10@$1.20 for fair to choice bay, for Coast, 80c@$1 00.

OATS.—Large arrivals from Oregon and Washington Territory, with large supplies of California on hand, render the market soft and declining; sellers are anxious, and will not lose a sale if reasonable concessions will prevent it.

We quote milling at $1 25@$1 30; good to choice feed, $1 20@$1 25; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 15.

CORN.—Again a little improvement in small yellow is noted; large yellow is in light demand at unchanged prices; white is very dull and nominal. Receipts continue to come forward regardless of the light demand. During the past week 2,800 centals arrived.

We quote white at 90@95c; large yellow, $1.00@1.05; small round yellow, $1.10 @1.15.

RYE.—The market is firm at unchanged quotations. Offerings do not wait long for purchasers. Quotable at $1.50@$1.52½.

WOOL.—In both northern and southern wools there has been considerable movement this week and at improved prices. The undertone of the market is much better than it has been for many months. The amount of Northern wool offering is yet small, although receipts are on the increase. Eastern Oregon lambs' fall clip is arriving and finding ready sale at 22@25c. Oregon Valley lambs' is quotable at 30c. Receipts of California fall clip to date are 41,143 bales; same time last year 46,853 bales.

Southern, fair to good, 12@14; Southern, lambs 13@15 San Joaquin, heavy, 12@12½ San Joaquin, fair to good, 13@14; Northern lambs, 24@26; Mountain, free, 15@18; Sonoma, choice, 21@22; Humboldt choice 24@26; San Joaquin, selections 14½@15; Oregon, eastern, fair to good, 20@23; Oregon, eastern, choice, 24@26; Oregon, valley, fair to good, 28@30;

BUTTER.—Receipts of really choice fresh roll are on the decrease, and for every box of this description there are more buyers than can be accommodated, consequently prices rule high. Ordinary fresh roll is in very fair supply. The market for pickle and keg is very firm, 35c being the top price for the former and 32½c for the latter.

CHEESE.—There is an improved demand, but supplies are sufficient to enable buyers to secure easy prices.

EGGS.—Choice ranch eggs are scarce and firm at an advance. With larger receipts the market would be easier, as the demand at present prices is limited.

We quote California fresh roll butter 37½@42½; common to good roll, 32@35c; Cheese California, 12½@16c; Western Cheese —— ℔; California Eggs, 37½@40c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Increased receipts have caused a decline on some varieties of potatoes, while the market generally is less firm than a week ago. Onions have been in active demand for overland shipment, and high prices were realized. The market is not quite so strong at this writing as a few days ago.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 50@65c; river reds 45@55c; Cuffey's Cove, 80@90 Humboldt—sweet potatoes, $1 00—; Petalumas, —@—; Chili garnets, —@—; peach blows,—@—; onions, red, $1 00@—; silver skins, $2 00@$2.15.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Supplies are ample. Prices steady.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per pound, 5@5½; Beef, 2d quality, 4@4½; Beef, 3d quality, 3@3½; Mutton, choice, dressed, per pound, 2½@3½; Hogs, 1st quality, gross, per pound, 4@4½; Hogs, 2d quality, 4@4½c; Hogs, dressed, 6¾@7; Veal, small, per pound, 7½@8½; Veal, large, 5@6; Lamb spring, per pound, 4@4½.

PROVISIONS.—Hams and bacon, are lower. Stocks are heavy. Quotations on lard are unchanged, but the market is easy.

Hams, C. S. C., choice to fancy, 14½@15½; Hams, C. S. C., fair to good, 14@15; Hams, uncanvassed, California, 11½@12; Hams, Cal., country cured, 10½@11; Bacon, Eastern, light, C. S. C., 13½@14; Bacon, Eastern, heavy, 13@13½; Bacon, Cal., medium, uncanvassed, 11@12; Bacon, Cal., light, uncanvassed, 12@12½; Bacon, Cal., country cured, 9@10; Lard, Cal., 5 to 10-lb. tins, 11@11½; Lard, California, in tierces, 10@10½; Lard, Eastern, refined, 5 to 10 lbs., 13½@14; Lard, Cal., country cured, 9½@10.

Pike's Peak is 14,336 feet above the sea and a casual observer might imagine that the prices for getting on the peak were equally as high. But they are reasonable compared with the White Mountain or Niagara Falls charges. Five dollars pays for pony and guide, $1 for toll, fifty cents for feeding the pony at the summit and twenty-five cents for a cup of coffee. Six dollars and seventy-five cents for a mountain as high as that is cheap enough.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE, No. 1068 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 12, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR.

The Friends of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks, and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its use.—*The Mother's Magazine.*

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasm. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure, my nervous spasms were *entirely* relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles. MRS. MARY REESE.
Easton, Pa.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of your newspapers, and by your druggists, to use something for your kidneys that you know nothing about, and you get discouraged spending your money. But this sort of business is at an end since the introduction of the celebrated OREGON KIDNEY TEA. Recommended by all.

Compound Oxygen.

Prepared by Drs. Starkey & Palen, Philadelphia, Pa., for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Send for treatise free. H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery street, S. F.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas' 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

'Phones.

For deaf people. Ask terms of trial. Circulars free. H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery street, S. F.

Among the valuable improvements in mining machinery in the late Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, was "Russell's Amalgamator," manufactured by E. F. Russell & Co., 261 First street, for which they have received the silver medal awarded on first premium for *best amalgamator.*

The liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Ague Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

J. W. Shaeffer & Co., 321 and 323 Sacramento St., San Francisco, employ no drummers. Cigars sold very cheap.

Best thing out: Celluloid Cuffs and Collars. Try them. Sold everywhere.

A man should never blush in confessing his errors, for he proves by his avowal that he is wiser to-day than yesterday.

Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extact of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.—*Boston Globe.*

ALL Photographs made at the New York Gallery No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. Prices to suit the times. J. H. PETERS & Co.

TROPIC FRUIT
REGISTERED
LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS
And the usual Purgatives,
Is Pleasant to Take,

And will prove at once the most potent and harmless System Renovator and Cleanser that has yet been brought to public notice. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and *all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system,* it is incomparably the best curative extant.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. Price, 60 Cents. Procure Descriptive Pamphlet from your druggist, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON,
New York or San Francisco.

ELECTRIC BELTS

Bands and Appliances, for the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, can be procured from the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Free Pamphlet and The Electric Review, containing full particulars. *Avoid bogus appliances of every description claiming electric qualities.*

P. N. P. Co. (New Series). No. 140

MONTGOMERY'S Temperance Hotel, 227 and 229 Second St. S. F. Board and Room per day, 75c to $1; per week $4 or 5. Six meal tickets, $1. Baggage to and from Hotel free.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists

National Surgical Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

SADDLERY GOODS at Bed-rock Prices. Send for Catalogue. W. DAVIS, 410 Market street, San Francisco.

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper

J. W. TUCKER & CO.
131 KEARNY ST. SAN FRANCISCO, JEWELers and silversmiths. Agents for all American watches. Importers of Swiss and English watches. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES!

PIONEER
White Lead.

Reasons Why it Should be Preferred to all Others:

First--It is STRICTLY PURE. It is whiter, is finer ground, is fresh, has better covering power, is MORE DURABLE and is lower priced than any foreign or imported brands.

The imported leads are old, are dry and hard, covered with skins. The oil is soaked into the wood, and a very large quantity of oil, which is higher cost than the Lead, must be added to make them fit for use, and thus making it cost, at even market prices, at least ten per cent more than the PIONEER.

Second--The PIONEER LEAD is strictly a home manufacture. Every dollar spent in its manufacture is distributed on this coast to the miners, smelters and refiners, mechanics, farmers and laborers.

The Lead Ore is mined on this coast.

The Pig Lead is smelted and refined on this coast.

The Pots, Machinery and other appliances are made on this coast.

The Mechanics and Laborers are our own population.

The Seed from which the Oil is extracted is grown on this coast.

The Oil is manufactured on this coast by the Pacific Oil Works, and of a quality superior to any made elsewhere. Guaranteed PURE and FREE from adulteration with cotton seed, mustard seed and fish oil, so common with all the Eastern oils imported.

The manufacture of the PIONEER WHITE LEAD employs constantly one hundred men.

The manufacture of the Oil by the Pacific Oil Works employs constantly fifty men.

The mining, smelting, refining, foundries, machine and iron works, potteries, farmers and other dependencies, employ in addition an army of men, all consumers, contributing to each other's welfare.

The foreign or imported brands of Lead and Oil contribute nothing to the welfare or prosperity of this community; on the contrary, the patronage of them results in the retirement from the State of your capital, and deprives the many classes aforementioned of support.

Every dollar spent for home manufactures, and one so essentially a home manufacture as the PIONEER WHITE LEAD, adds to the development and wealth of the coast, and is a public good.

SECURE GOOD QUALITY.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Promote the general welfare, and in your painting use only

PIONEER
White Lead.

GUARANTEED PURITY. Comparisons and tests challenged.

Ask for it; insist on getting it. If your storekeeper don't or won't keep it, send your orders to us.

WORKS:
229 & 239 Fremont Street.
228 & 238 Beale Street.
OFFICE:
S. W. cor. Pine & Front Sts.

Whittier,
Fuller
& Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
San Francisco, Cal:

BRANCHES:
Sacramento and Oakland.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dealers, Manufacturers and Users of SEWING MACHINES will please take notice that the HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO. having given MARK SHELDON, at 130 Post St., the

PACIFIC COAST AGENCY
For the sale of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,

He will keep a full stock of Machines, and Duplicate Parts, on hand, and supply the trade with all the latest improvements.

All payments for Machines bought or leased prior to this date will be remitted to D. S. Moulton, Manager, at 873 Market street, San Francisco, who will settle all company business.

The Howe Machine Company.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
Needham's Red Clover Blossoms and Extracts.

Pure Red Clover Blossoms and the extracts of the Blossoms cure Cancer, Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases. Hundreds of cases have already been cured by using the Red Clover. Among the number, D. Needham, 94 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., cancer on left shoulder; pronounced cancer by the best physicians in New York, Philadelphia and other cities; is now entirely cured. A sister of Dr. D. G. Frisbie, Grinnell, Iowa, cancer in breast; Mrs. Catharine Smith, Farmington, Minnesota, cancer in breast; Captain David H. Small, 44 Winchester avenue, Chicago, Ill., cancer in stomach, given up by several doctors. On the Pacific Coast, will mention mother of D. W. Moody, San Jose, Cal., a severe case; N. W. Callohan, 230 8th St., San Jose, Cal., entirely cured in 3 months. I could also refer to Judge W. H. McGrew, San Jose, Cal., Rev. T. M. Oviatt, Gilroy, Cal., W. Perkins, 613 Mission St., S. F., and many others. By writing these parties and enclosing stamp you can get their testimony. For more testimonials, complete particulars, etc., address W. C. NEEDHAM, San Jose, Cal., P. O. Box 422, sole agent for Pacific Coast.

SPENCER'S
Piano Palace & Organ Emporium.

The largest and finest Music House on the Pacific Coast. Combination of three Piano Houses in one. SPENCER'S MATCHLESS PIANOS OF NEW YORK:
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT,
And the Improved "South American Organ" of Boston.

Save your money by buying direct at headquarters.
Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250.
New Pianos from $250 to $550.
Organs from $50 to $300.

Pianos tuned, repaired and to rent. Orders for music promptly attended to.

F. W. SPENCER & CO.,
23 and 25 Fifth St., opp. the Mint, S. F.
P. S.—Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE
—THE—
LEADING NEWSPAPER
—OF THE—
PACIFIC COAST.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Is the first paper on the coast in ability, and in the freshness and reliability of its NEWS. Nothing that the world desires to know is omitted from its columns. It aims to fill every requirement of a first-class paper.

Its Telegraphic Reports are the latest and most reliable; its Local News the fullest and spiciest, and its Editorials from the ablest pens in the country.

THE DAILY SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, including the SUNDAY EDITION, sent to any part of the United States, postage paid, for $6.70 a year.

THE CHRONICLE BUILDING.

50 CENTS
..IN..
Postage Stamps
Postal Order or Money.

Will get the most Brilliant and complete Weekly Newspaper in the world. The SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CHRONICLE prints regularly 72 columns, or eight pages of News, Literature and General information; also a magnificent Agricultural Department; and 50 cents will pay for it for three months, including postage, to any part of the United States, or

$2 for One Year.

CLUB RATES
FOR THE
WEEKLY:
5 Copies, One Year, $1.60 each
10 Copies, One Year, $1.50 each
Sample Copies Sent Free.
All Postmasters receive subscriptions

MENZO SPRING,
Manufacturer of
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
Office and address, 9 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Descriptive circulars, blanks for measurement, with instructions, and price list free on application.

The Largest Baptist PAPER on the PACIFIC COAST. HERALD OF TRUTH.
Rev. Granville S. Abbott, D. D., Editor. Published semi-monthly. Geikie's LIFE OF CHRIST, over 800 pages, bound in cloth, free to every subscriber sending $1.25, the subscription price, and 15 cents postage, etc. Balance of this year free to new subscribers for 1881.
Address, C. W. DEARBORN, Sec'y, Oakland, Cal.

Country Merchants.
The Best House in San Francisco for
NOTIONS AND STATIONERY,
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
COMBS AND BRUSHES, ETC.
SADLER & CO.,
605 Market St., S. F., Grand Hotel Building.
Send for New Catalogues and Price List.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

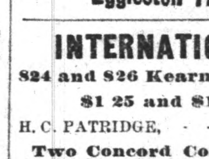
CAMELLINE
FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TEETH,
Supersedes Everything.
PRICE, 50c and $1.
Sold by Druggists and general dealers.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Send for Circulars.

FOUR STYLES.

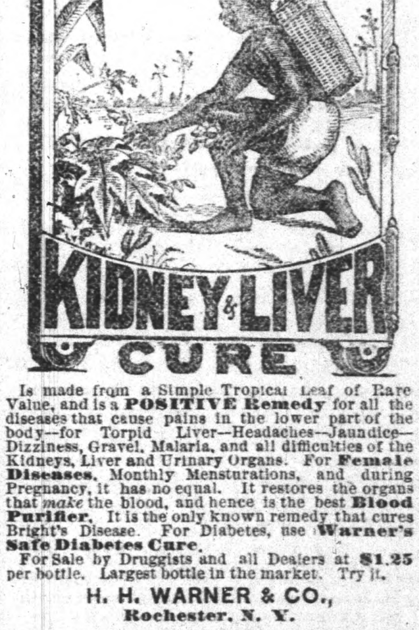
Just the thing for CAMPING PARTIES. Address
GILBERT & MOORE, Sole Agents,
18 and 20 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dealers in Furniture of every description.



THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
824 and 826 Kearny St., San Francisco.
$1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.
H. C. PATRIDGE, - - - - - - Proprietor

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that *make* the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S
VITAL RESTORATIVE

Is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $5 a bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Sent to any address. Confidentially, by DR. A. E. MINTIE, 11 Kearny St. San Francisco. Send for pamphlet.

Sensible girls avoid cosmetics but use PHOSPHATE SOAP for the toilet because it is fragrant, pure and pleasant.

PACIFIC
Business College,
320 POST ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Life Scholarships, $70.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PHOSPHATE SOAP

PHOSPHATE
TRADE
MARK
SOAP

If your wife will persist in the use of cosmetics buy her a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP and tell her to use it every night before retiring. In that way much of the harm will be avoided, as the skin will thereby be able to retain much of its natural vigor and beauty.

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27, 1879.
Gentlemen:
I received a package of your soap (Phosphate Soap) and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a toilet soap I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin disease, one of intolerable itching, *Pruritus,* the other an *Eczema.* In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
126 O'Farrell St.
To the Standard Soap Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.
Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:
The ladies of my household, four in number, unite with me in pronouncing your PHOSPHATE SOAP the best ever tried for toilet use. It is noticeable that while it readily removes impurities from the skin, it also leaves undisturbed the natural oil so essential to the health. It is not too strong language to say that we are delighted with it.
C. M. SAWTELLE, M. D.,
120 Capp street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.
Standard Soap Co.—Gents:
I have tried your PHOSPHATE SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best toilet soap I ever used. My wife has used it and is of the same opinion. I have paid as high as fifty cents per cake for an article in every respect inferior to what you sell for twenty-five cents.
HENRY H. LYNCH,
515 Haight street.

OAKLAND, CAL., Aug. 5, 1879.
Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:
We have been giving your PHOSPHATE SOAP a pretty fair trial, and we like it the best of any soap for toilet use that we have found on this Coast. We have little doubt that it will meet with universal favor. MRS. R. R. JOHNSTON,
1016 Kirkham street.

We have used the PHOSPHATE SOAP in our practice, for cleaning indolent ulcers, and also skin diseases, pimples and eruptions of the face, so often seen in the young of both sexes, and can heartily recommend it to the public as the most remedial agent of the kind that we have used.—*S. F. Medico-Literary Journal.*

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, groceryman and general dealer to order it by the gross sooner or later. Ask for it in every store. The retail price is 25 cents per cake. We wish to sell it only at wholesale, but in case you cannot find it we will send a nice box of three cakes by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 35 cents in stamps.

STANDARD SOAP CO.,
204 Sacramento St., S. F.

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON STONE SEWER PIPE.

TERRA COTTA
CHIMNEY PIPE & TOPS
VASES, FLOWER POTS, FIRE BRICKS, &c.
MANUFACTORY AT LINCOLN, CAL.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, November 11, 1880.

What Shall We Do About It?

It is true, as charged, that the pupils of our high schools, seminaries and colleges graduate into a higher degree of social surroundings than was attained by their fathers and mothers. The fact not only exists, but our system deliberately contemplated this result, and much of our progress, of which we are justly proud, has grown directly out of this marked advance in the development of character. But just now we find that many of these graduates are unable to utilize in a practical, money getting way the higher education that they have received. As a natural consequence, in some instances at least, these graduates resort to evil practices in obtaining a subsistence, refusing to perform the drudgery of life, because it is offensive to their newly acquired tastes. In view of this fact, shallow thinkers hastily jump to the conclusion that our school system is a "poison fountain," which ought to be abolished. It is, however, the part of wisdom to look deeper into the facts, and not be misled by what may be a temporary evil effect of a course that usually produces only good results. Heretofore the scope of graduates has been greater than now, and they have gradually led in the enterprises of commerce and politics. Just now there is going on a readjustment of industries that is necessarily incident to a large increase in the density of population. In a short time the evil will cure itself, and in the meantime the question arises, not whether we shall limit educational advantages, but whether we cannot give our system a more practical tendency that will meet successfully the difficulties of which we complain. In discussing this aspect of the subject, industrial education may well be considered as a possible means of fitting the young for the practical duty of money making, and there are wise men who would add this element to that which already exists. At the same time much may be done by simply changing the tone and spirit of our methods. Each pupil may be induced by the directing influence of parents and teachers to take on a practical tendency in all his thinking, and thus a predisposition towards "business" may be implanted. On the other hand, the same influences, keeping in view only scholastic feeling, may inspire their pupils with deep-rooted aversion to the ordinary pursuits of life. And we believe that the difficulties now complained of arise chiefly out of these errors in the tone and spirit of parents and teachers. Character is largely molded, and aptitudes are trained more by their atmosphere of thought, feeling, impression, than by anything else. If, therefore, the practical necessity of gaining a subsistence, and the necessity to that end of painstaking, industrious habits, were inculcated and deeply fixed in the thought and conscience of pupils, they would, at graduation, be prepared to slide easily into any bread producing work that might be in reach. These thoughts are submitted with a feeling of entire confidence in their correctness and importance; but, whether correct or not, we insist that all propositions to change our methods of instruction must keep in view the enlargement and ultimate perfection of the school system.—*S. F. Post.*

A Grasshopper Story.

John Mackay, the mining millionaire, has in his employ at Carson, Nevada, an expert named Maurice Hoeflich, who always offers to back his opinions by betting. This annoys Mackay, who does not like to be disputed, and is further fretted by the fact that Hoeflich usually proves to be in the right. One day Hoeflich was playing with an enormous grasshopper. It could jump over twenty feet, and he said: "I'll ped you fifty dollars, Mr. Mackay, dot you can't find a hopper to peat him." The rest of the story, as told by the *Appeal*, is as follows: Mackay sent a trusted emissary down to Carson Valley to secure a contestant. The man spent nearly a week in catching hoppers, and reported that the best gait any of them had was seventeen feet. He doubted if a bigger jumper could be secured. The next day he arrived with about a dozen hoppers, and Mackay gave them quarters in his room as Vanderbilt would stable his stud. Each had a cigar box to himself, and every morning they were taken out and put through their paces. It was impossible, however, to get one to jump over eighteen feet. Mackay was in despair, but one morning a hopper sniffed at a bottle of ammonia on the table, and immediately jumped thirty feet. Next day Mackay announced to Hoeflich that he was ready for the match. The expert came an hour before the time with his pet hopper. Not finding Mackay in, he noticed the bottle of ammonia. A light broke upon him. Grabbing the bottle, he rushed to a drug store, threw away the ammonia, and ordered it filled with chloroform. Mackay soon arrived with half a dozen mining superintendents whom he had invited to see him have some fun with Hoeflich. They were hardly seated before Hoeflich came in with the hopper in a cigar box under his arm. "I vas a leetle late, Mr. Mackay, but I'm here mit der hopper and der coin." He laid down the money, which was covered promptly. Mackay got behind somebody and let his hopper sniff at the ammonia bottle, which held Hoeflich's chloroform. Time being called, the hoppers were placed side by side on the piazza, and at the word "go," each was touched on the back with a straw. Hoeflich's entry scored twenty-four feet. Mackay's gave a lazy lurch of some four inches, and, folding its legs, fell fast asleep.

Hydrophobia in California.

Heretofore the people of this State have been apparently free from hydrophobia, and we have flattered ourselves that our climate secured us an entire exemption from that curse. Recently, however, a boy in Sonoma is said to have died from hydrophobia, received from the bite of a red fox, and about a year ago another case, caused by the bite of a skunk, was reported from one of the coast counties. As yet no instance has occurred through the bite of a dog. In some parts of the continent, chiefly the mountain regions, the disease has been given by the bite of the skunk, which seems to be able to impart the rabies during the time that the secretions are dried up. Our army officers engaged upon frontier duty have reported about 100 cases from this source alone, and it is probable that the red fox in the Sonoma county case was impregnated with the virus by conflict with a skunk. It is the opinion of those who have given the subject special consideration that the dry air of the interior of California may prevent a similar result, and it is believed that the absence of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk is secured in the interior by this cause. On the other hand, it has been held that hydrophobia from this source might be expected in the humid atmosphere of the coast, and some surprise has been expressed that the disease has not been more common in that region. There have been rumors of several cases, however, but they have not been verified. The subject is worthy of special consideration, and some pains ought to be taken to ascertain the facts. It may be necessary in the coast counties to open a war against the skunk as a preventive measure.—*S. F. Post.*

Order to Show Cause

Why an Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, in and for Yolo County. In the matter of the Estate of JOHN DEVILBISS, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of John A. Devilbiss, the Administraror of the Estate of JOHN DEVILBISS, Deceased, praying for an order to sell the whole of the real property belonging to said estate, for the payment of certain claims allowed against said estate, the expenses of the Administrator, and the allowance to the family of said deceased; It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on MONDAY, DECEMBER SIXTH, 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House in said County of Yolo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the whole of the Real Estate of the said deceased at private sale; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Yolo county, California.

Nov. 1st, 1880. E. R. BUSH, Judge.

[Endorsed:] Filed Nov. 1st, 1880.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

Attest: A true copy.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

By JOS. LABUSIER, Deputy.

no4w 5t CRAIG & REAMY, Attorneys.

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

HARLING, LOWERY & CO., Plaintiffs, vs. J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo and State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; or within 20 days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventy-nine and 23-100 Dollars, gold coin of the United States of America, for balance due on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to said Defendant at his (Defendant's) request, per account on file in this office, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment for the amount claimed—viz: $79 23-100, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1880. J. C. HULSE,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

R. CLARK, Att'y. oc7w2m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

T. HART HYATT, Plaintiff, vs. LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you (the defendant) and the plaintiff, and that he (the plaintiff) be discharged from all the obligations existing by virtue of said marriage; also that a deed to certain lots in Winters numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Block No. two (2) of said Town, executed by plaintiff to defendant be cancelled, and all of her interest in or to the premises be terminated, and for general relief; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will appeal to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

[Seal.] se30w2m

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF MERRITT Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

P. J. RIEHL AND SON, Plaintiffs, vs. JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Merritt Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the Complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; otherwise within twenty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of One hundred and thirty-five Dollars and 14-100 Dollars, with costs of suit and accruing cost.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of $135 and 14-100 Dollars, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1880. CHAS. P. BUELL,

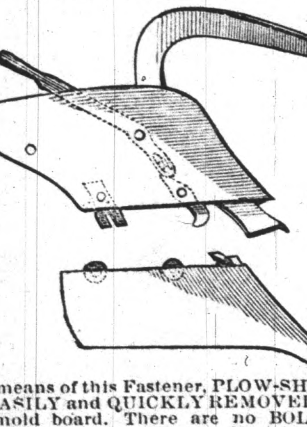
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

JOAB CANTRELL, Constable. se9w2m

PATREY'S
PLOW-SHARE FASTENER

(Patented May 25, 1880.)

Adapted to Any Plow!



Cheap, Simple, Durable!

By means of this Fastener, PLOW-SHARES are EASILY and QUICKLY REMOVED from the mold board. There are no BOLTS or NUTS to rust and wear loose. No tedious and vexatious delays in hunting after nuts and wrenches. There is simply

A LEVER ATTACHMENT

Which is thrown back, releasing the share when another can then be put in its place, the whole operation occupying but a few seconds.

Read the following Testimonials from those who have used the Fastener:

DUNNIGAN, CAL., Aug. 1, 1880.

J. P. Patrey, Esq.—Dear Sir—I have been using your patent for fastening plow shares for some time. It saves time, labor and money, and fastens the shares as firmly as if bolted.

Yours truly, M. T. EMMERT.

SPRING VALLEY, Colusa Co., March 18, 1880.

Mr. J. P. Patrey—Dear Sir—I have used your Plow-share Fastener on a Eureka Plow, breaking up new ground in heavy timber. I frequently had to hitch the team to the rear of the plow in order to release it from the stumps and rocks, and have always found the Fastener all right. Hereafter I shall use it on all my plows. J. W. JOHNS.

DUNNIGAN, Yolo Co., Cal., Jan. 26, 1880.

Mr. J. P. Patrey—Dear Sir—Your "Plow-Share Fastener" recommends itself, as no bolts are used. I can change my plow-points in a few seconds. J. A. BYERS.

DUNNIGAN, Yolo Co., Cal., July 31, 1880.

J. P. Patrey, Esq.—Dear Sir—In answer to yours of a few days since, inquiring of the Plow-Share Fastener, I wish to state that I have used the four sent me with perfect success, and consider them a very great saving in time, and would most heartily recommend them to all farmers. I will order one for each plow before the plow season begins.

Most respectfully, B. B. GLASCOCK.

J. B. PATREY,

P. O. address, Dunnigan, Yolo Co., Cal.

no4w3m

SPECIAL TO FARMERS.—AS HARVEST is about over and we still have a few bales of Standard Calcutta grain bags on hand, full size, we have concluded to dispose of them at 9 cents to close out the lot. Give us an early call and secure the bargain offered. A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

sep23d2w-wtf.

We are Still in the Lead

And we defy one and all to take it!

With Low Prices

We took it, and with still lower prices we are going to hold it!

OUR STOCK IS GREATER

Our Assortment Better and our Prices Lower than at any other season.

NEVER BEFORE

Have we been so well prepared to meet the wants of the Fall and Winter Trade as at present.

NEW LINES OF GOODS!

Receiving New Goods Nearly Every Day.

BIG BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Vast and Still Increasing Trade indicates clearly that we are above all in Low Prices, and none dare to compete with us.

We Have Never Been Undersold,

And don't you forget that we never will.

Great Western Bankrupt Store!

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

ONE PRICE TO ALL AND SQUARE TO A CENT.

NOTICE!

16th ST. COR. CAPP. ST. SAN FRANCISCO

STANGE & HINK.

WHITE HOUSE WOODLAND.

NOTICE!

STANGE & HINK
WHITE HOUSE,

Have Just Received an Immense Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF ALL NEWSHADES AND STYLES OF

Dress and Fancy Goods,

Mens,' Youths' and Boys' Clothing,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

Our Goods are mostly imported direct and therefor can offer Extra Inducements to Customers. GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.

STANGE & HINK, White House, Woodland,

And at Sixteenth and Capp Streets, San Francisco. se9dw

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

Eastern and Californian Blankets

—IN—

WHITE, SCARLET, GRAY, BROWN AND VICUNA.

We offer special inducements to the Trade and at retail in these goods, having purchased largely at New York and San Francisco Auction Sales.

COMFORTERS IN ALL GRADES.

S. LIPMAN & CO.,

"Foster"

KID

GLOVES.

(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876).

FOR SALE BY

5th & J Sts., Sacramento.

S. LIPMAN & CO., Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

PORTLAND, OR.; VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.; NAPA CITY, CAL.; 20 WALKER ST., N. Y.

oc44w3m

THE VALLEY STORE!

HENRY SHAWL

Takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a fine selection of

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' WEAR,

Consisting of the VERY BEST AND LATEST STYLES, in his

NEW STORE,

On Main Street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

HEAR WHAT HE SAYS:

I will guarantee my goods to be JUST AS REPRESENTED. I have lived in this county for many years, and certainly "LITTLE HENRY" ought to be pretty well known by this time, so I will leave it for the people to be the judge as to my character for honesty and square dealing in trade. All I ask is a reasonable encouragement in my new enterprise. I have the

Finest Assortment of Gentlemen's Hats,

(ALL SHADES AND STYLES.)

A FULL LINE OF YOUTHS' AND STUDENTS' HATS!

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S VELVET CAPS,

SOMETHING NEVER EXHIBITED IN WOODLAND BEFORE!

Complete Stock of TIES, something Nobby and Unique. WHITE SHIRTS, of the well known "Crown" brands, made of First-class Material. UNDERWEAR in endless variety. Also,

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET!

AGENT FOR THE REMINGTON AND ROYAL ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE.

GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

oc7w HENRY SHAWL, Main Street, Opp. Express Office.

Good News

FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOLO.

The Road is Open over the Tules.

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

Has laid in a HEAVY STOCK, and People of Yolo can come with their Teams and buy their Fall and Winter's Provisions

At 20 per cent. Less than in Woodland!

The Finest of Costa Rica and Rio Coffees from 16c upward!

FINE ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS RICE.

ALL SORTS OF SUGARS

VERY LOW!

Every Soap Manufactory in America represented.

THE FINEST PARAGON MACKEREL.

THE CHOICEST OF NEW TEAS!

The Greatest Variety of YEAST POWDERS, New Season BACON and HAMS, and a thousand other kinds of goods we offer at the

Lowest Possible Cash Price!

☞ Come over from Yolo—it pays you, and we treat you besides.

S. GOLDMAN,

jy25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in

IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ap1w

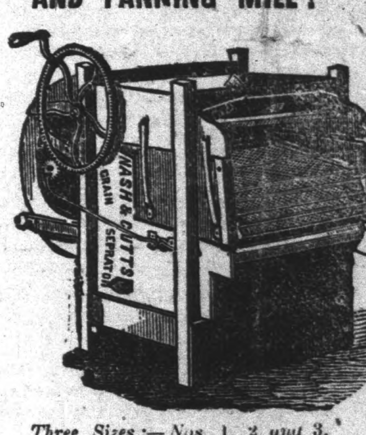
1880. 1881.

NASH & CUTTS'

RE-IMPROVED

GRAIN SEPARATOR

AND FANNING MILL!



Three Sizes:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

No. 1 Hand Machine, capacity 18 tons or 600 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $32.00.

No. 2, either Hand or Power as desired, capacity 25 tons or 1,000 bushels in 10 hours' work. Price, $40.00.

No. 3, either Hand or Power; capacity, easy 37 tons or 1,500 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $50.00.

We fully warrant our Machines in every particular, not only as a Wheat Separator and for Mill, but for all kinds of Grain and Seeds, also Corn and Beans.

The machine sold by us will be found fifty per cent better than any other, and we call attention to the following points of improvement:

1. The cheat, barley, cracked wheat, mustard seed, gravel, fine dirt and all other foul matter found with wheat are completely separated from the wheat by the action of our machine.
2. The screen used is made longer and more durable than heretofore.
3. The spout takes the place of the lower screen and prevents any choking.
4. The mill is higher, easier to turn, giving more room under the mill to take care of the grain.
5. The screening capacity is increased 20 per cent.
6. These improvements are made after a careful comparison of the wants of the farmers and grain dealers with the imperfections of machines heretofore in use.

None are genuine except those marked "Re-Improved, manufactured by John Klees & Co." Any other brand must be made and sold by others having no practical experience.

Our machines are specially adapted to the cleaning of such grain as is from any cause mixed with earth or gravel.

MANUFACTURED BY

JNO. KLEES & CO.,

AT 824 K STREET,

Between 8th and 9th Sts., SACRAMENTO.

☞ *SEND FOR CIRCULAR.* au26w3m

D. O. CRANE,

ATT'Y AND GEN'L CLAIM AGENT,

NINTH & F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

PRACTICES BEFORE

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Pensions Procured, Claims against the United States prosecuted, Patents for Inventions solicited. Prompt attention given Cases before the General Land Office.

Land Warrants, Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights and all kinds of Land Scrip Purchased and Sold. jy22w

Land For Sale.

One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situated Three Miles southwest of Blacks Station Eighty Acres of which are summer-fallowed paying one-fourth rent.

Parties desiring to buy land will please call on WM. BUOB.

my29wfm 2 Miles SW. of Blacks Station.